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13 January 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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13 January 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WARDA TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS

AB212020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The representatives of the (?15) member countries of the West Africa Rice Development Association [WARDA] parted late yesterday evening. The WARDA board of directors was to make a decision concerning the future of the organization. Abdou Dembata, what are the main decisions made at the meeting?

[Begin Dembata recording] The WARDA will survive and this is one of today's most important African news stories. This is because since the opening of the meeting the day before yesterday, most of the observers had been expecting the breakup of this organization. In fact, they were not too far off because the WARDA is now facing serious problems even very serious problems. Member countries have not paid their contributions for a long time and many projects have not been implemented. Moreover, the staff's situation is uncertain.

After 2 days of lengthy debates, the member countries have succeeded in agreeing not to disband this organization which is said to be vital for the development of rice farming. Thus, the financial backers have accepted the intergovernmental status of the association. The entire management of the organization will also be improved. [end recording]

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ROLE OF JAPANESE MULTINATIONALS REVIEWED

Brussels NORD SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 44-46

[Article by Sylviane Cannio: "Africa a Market? Potential"]

[Text] With what African countries are the Japanese multinationals working, and how do they see their business relations with the Africans? A report put together in Tokyo by our special envoy.

For the Japanese multinational corporations, Africa can be summed up in a few countries: South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt, Algeria. To a lesser degree, Ivory Coast. That is all, and it is not very much.

Especially since--with the exception of South Africa--they are there only because they are exporters. They rarely invest. Why? Because they are afraid of Africa. They have no confidence in its future. They prefer to establish themselves in markets where there is less risk, where one can plan for the long term.

Besides, it really is not easy for the Japanese to become accustomed to living in Africa. When they do settle there, they bring with them their kitchen gardens and cooks. And their sanitary equipment. Moreover, there is the language problem. Because they speak more English, the Japanese incline more naturally to English-speaking Africa.

These are decisive factors in understanding the outlook of the Japanese presence in Africa. Nevertheless, one sees cars, trucks, television sets, refrigerators, fans, air conditioners--made by Sanyo, Toshiba, National, Sony, Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi. They are seen more and more.

Thus, on passing through Japan, we toured some of these big "outfits." There were three reactions to our interest in Africa. Almost anger: "You mean you have come to see me just to talk about Africa? Don't you have a more serious topic?" meaning "I have other things to do; for me, Africa means less than nothing." Suspicion: "A journalist? What information?" And fortunately, also a cordial welcome. But every time, the last reaction came from people who were nostalgic for Africa, from those who knew it because they had lived there; from those who admit that, when one gets to know it, one falls more and more in love with it.



## **The Sogo Soshas<sup>1</sup> Close Their African Offices**

Nissho Iwai is one of the largest Japanese sogo soshas which has the distinction of having been more involved than the others in Africa because it took part in joint ventures in Ivory Coast and, as a result, was cited as an example by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the corrugated iron factory it opened in Ivory Coast.

Nevertheless, it is now obliged to close its African offices. Why?

Whereas Japan's trade with Africa represented approximately \$10 billion before 1980, it was only \$8 billion in 1983, and the declining trend continued in 1984 and 1985. The cause of all this was the two oil crises, the lack of export receipts due to the collapse in prices for primary products, and political factors which, in the eyes of the Japanese, are decisive considerations.

The declining trend was felt by all the Japanese multinational corporations. And for the sogo soshas like Nissho Iwai, the fact should be added that Japanese firms are exporting overseas directly and are depending less on these trading houses. The insufficient turnover does not justify the maintenance of the African offices. However, there are all kinds of products that NI sells in Africa. At the beginning, 25 years ago, it sold mainly textile products, then metal goods; then cars, ships, locomotives, electronic equipment, television sets, and cameras.

Nissho Iwai was open to all countries; what mattered was the market. "We are traders. It is the profit that counts," Tomiyama, manager of the African division, explained to us. He also described various difficulties in exporting equipment to Africa: they have to provide 15 to 20 percent in spare parts for each piece of equipment, and insist on the clarity of instruction manuals which must be as detailed as possible. "Very often, we send a specialist from the manufacturer on location so that all the technical details can be checked."

Nissho Iwai is also involved in construction design [ensemblier]. It is in this capacity that it is the builder of the Arzew-2 gas liquefaction plant in Algeria. Ten Algerian engineers are currently in training in Japan, and have been taken in charge by the firm.

Another detail, seen from the viewpoint of a sogo sosha, is that part of their present business includes functioning as a clearinghouse. In fact, by definition, it is a trading house and its task is therefore to find customers for various products.

### **Africa at One's Fingertips**

Another Japanese behemoth: Mitsubishi. This corporation includes more than 40 divisions, each of them organized as independent companies. One of them, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, is participating in the IDETS civilian

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<sup>1</sup>The Japanese sogo sosha is a general trade establishment

construction project in Tunisia. It is the company which is providing the industrial equipment, the means of transport, and which is responsible for the training of Tunisian personnel. But, Isikawa and Uchimura explained to us, this type of project creates problems for Japanese workers. First of all, a communication problem. Only one Japanese engineer speaks French. The others speak a little English and, naturally, Japanese. One can imagine the problems that raises. Besides, more than 300 Japanese have been sent to Tunisia. Thus they occupy a whole floor of a hotel, and a Japanese cook prepares their meals. The Japanese-Tunisian link is cared for by a liaison office which brings together Tunisian and Japanese officials.

Let us remain with Mitsubishi, but in the Motors division. The distribution of Mitsubishi automobiles in Africa is carried on by a network of distributors which has existed for 10 years already. Kenya, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Gabon are the countries which have the greatest demand for Mitsubishi cars. Despite this demand, Mitsubishi apparently has no intention of one day building or assembling vehicles in Africa. Is it lack of confidence in the future?

What about its competitor, Honda Motors?

The year 1981 was an exceptional year for Honda sales in Africa. Unfortunately, this performance did not last because sales have dropped by a third since that year. For Honda, Africa is divided into three groups: South Africa, Nigeria, and the other countries. Nigeria takes 80 percent of African sales, and South Africa on its own and the other countries buy only 20 percent of production (with the exception of Egypt which is part of the Middle Eastern group).

There is no special model for Africa. What is exported there is the "standard export type" which is adaptable to a large number of countries.

The distributors--one per country--receive special training including a course in mechanics and one in administration.

To the question, "How do you see Africa's future?" Osamu Aijima, responsible for the African department, answered that in the long term, it was an excellent market. In Algeria, for example, Honda has a virtual monopoly: more than 34,000 cars are imported there each year! As a result of the need to adapt the car to the market better--at the moment, one still observes too great a demand for some spare parts--Honda intends to design new models. And also to counter the extremely aggressive competition in the automobile sector. Perhaps those models will be built in Africa. In fact, several joint ventures are presently being discussed in Algeria, Cameroon, and in Tunisia. "Local production is necessary," Aijima told us. It must be encouraged. Our market is expanding; the country is becoming industrialized; everyone is happy." Obviously, Honda will observe certain criteria for the localization of its future factory, and these are economic in nature--the quality of business with the country, production, manpower--as well as political--the stability of the present regime. But Honda's attitude can be summed up by Aijima's statement: "One cannot ignore a market of more than 500 million people!"

**What about Nissan?**

Of 1.375 million cars sold throughout the world between April 1984 and March 1985, 40,000 were sold in Africa. But not all of Africa. Here too, the favorite markets are South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Egypt. And also Libya.

Nissan assembles cars in Kenya and in Zimbabwe. But at the present time there are production possibilities in Nigeria despite the fact that over the last few years, no import licence has been granted to the factories, forcing them to operate at a fifth of their capacity. Damn!

Nissan is also present in Algeria and in Libya, mainly as a government supplier, by responding to their calls for contract offers.

Thus, we see that Japanese multinational automobile companies can only be found in the well-known high volume, profitable, and prompt paying markets. So why are Japanese cars found elsewhere? The answer? The grey market! The reexport of cars to other countries. There arises the whole problem of control, of after sales-service. It is a headache that the Japanese would like to avoid.

**Twenty Countries for a Single Man!**

Let us leave the automobile industry to consider electronics or, more simply, household electrical equipment.

Sony is greatly affected by the grey market. "The lack of stability has considerable repercussions for our business in Africa. Everything can change from one year to the next. That gives rise to confidence problems, and makes long term planning difficult. Furthermore, bypassing truly is automatic! That really forces us to work in response, because we have to deal with all kinds of tricks. It really is not easy to work under these circumstances!" Yes indeed! Sony products are successful; to such a degree that the company can no longer control its markets. Demand is such that as a result products cross the borders. So since the demand exists, and enthusiasm is evident, the company could reply by attempting to improve its distribution organization or by restudying its pricing policy in the various markets. The future alone will tell.

For Toshiba, a major competitor in the area of electronics and household electrical equipment, there must be investment in the nationals of the countries where they want to establish their presence. Kosaka had a hard time in the early 70's when, all by himself, he had to establish a network of distributors for some 20 African countries. It took him miles of travel by plane and train. But he succeeded in establishing viable branches by concentrating on the nationals. Considering Toshiba's success, it was apparently a policy that eventually paid off.

Another competitor, Matsushita, is known chiefly for its National, Panasonic, and Technics brands.

This electronics giant has made substantial inroads in Africa. Furthermore, it manufactures and has several factories there. Akira Nagano, in charge of the African department, stated that the first factory, operational since the end of the 1960's, was located in Tanzania. It employs 650 people, and manufactures batteries and radio cassette players. The second plant began operations this year in Nigeria. In 1985 it will produce 12,000 color television sets, and 30,000 radio cassette players. And construction has been started on a third factory in Ivory Coast. It will produce television sets and radio cassette players.

Naturally, Matsushita is also present in the other African markets, due to its network of national distributors.

Nagano is proud to affirm that all his firm's products are designed specially for the African market. The same goes for the Middle Eastern market. Since in Middle Eastern households it is the father who decides what television program the family will watch, they had to design a special model with a key!

Leave or Persevere?

What should be kept in mind from this general survey of the main Japanese multinational corporations?

First of all, they are frank and declare in no uncertain terms that business is business. That is why they are found in South Africa as well as in Libya. Why not, since if it were not them, it would be someone else, as a Japanese businessman told me. Secondly, they seem to have had quite considerable success in Africa. Unfortunately, since economic conditions following the second oil crisis were unfavorable, the African market has experienced a sharp drop in volume over the last 3 years. The question then is whether these multinational companies will persevere, and keep the agencies and factories operational? Or will they pack their bags in fright at a market that is undoubtedly less stable?

Another question is whether they intend to gain a footing in French-speaking African markets or will the language problem remain a perpetual barrier to their expansion in this area?

Finally, in view of the enormous potential represented by the African market, will they establish new production units, and will they bring Africa in on the developments? We will see.



[boxed chart]

**Japanese-African Trade Relations: Distribution by Country  
of Imports and Exports for 1984 (percent)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Exports to Africa</b>	<b>Imports from Africa</b>
Morocco . . . . .	1.4	3.4
Algeria . . . . .	10.3	10.5
Tunisia . . . . .	0.9	0.1
Libya . . . . .	6.0	0.1
Egypt . . . . .	14.2	7.9
Liberia . . . . .	10.4	1.2
Nigeria . . . . .	9.5	0.2
Kenya . . . . .	2.0	0.3
South Africa . . . . .	28.9	48.5
Ivory Coast . . . . .	1.1	1.9
Ghana . . . . .	0.3	2.0

1. The other African countries represent less than 1 percent of trade with Japan for both imports and exports.

Source: White Paper on International Trade, Jefro.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Brussels NORD SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 46, 47

[Interview with Kimio Fujita, assistant general manager of the Office for Economic Cooperation, and Hiroshi Ota, minister for foreign affairs, by Sylviane Cannio: "A Very Long Term Vision"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How is Japanese cooperation different from other cooperative efforts?

[Answer] We are complete newcomers on the African continent. We have no colonial past as the other European powers do. And in view of the failure of the African development program of these different countries, we have to be extremely cautious. Before choosing the type of mission we want for a country, we make a preliminary visit to "establish contact." In addition, we favor the rehabilitation of existing projects, and insist on maintenance. And, unless we are explicitly asked or the demand becomes obvious, we do not give aid. Consequently, we "respond" to the demand. Our style can therefore be considered to be different from that of the other countries.

We do provide food aid to Africa; our program totals \$150 million, but we readily admit that that will not solve the hunger problem.

We know that there is a great need for fertilizer, and wells. We can supply our technology in irrigation and well drilling techniques.

[Question] Do you regard all African countries in the same way?

[Answer] There is one constant factor, and that is their limited capacity for organization and management. We know perfectly well that we should not expect too much from our African contacts. Accordingly, we place greater stress in Africa on making grants, and we offer medical supplies for example.

Another thing: we only make loans to countries able to honor them. At the moment, it serves no purpose to make a loan to a country like Zaire which is staggering under the weight of its foreign debt. In Zaire, we make various grants: powdered milk, fish, fertilizers, funds, materiel, and experts to restore the road network in rural areas etc.

On the other hand, we do make loans to Kenya, where favorable economic conditions seem to prevail. We made a loan in yen for the expansion of the Mombasa airport, and we are building bridges, modernizing the telecommunications network, and we have begun a construction program for a grain storage area.

[Question] In fact, you are showing a concern for the capacity of the country to absorb?

[Answer] Yes. We find out what is appropriate to the country. We simply try to find the best methods by which Japan can contribute to African development. But we have to remain realistic. We are in fact very concerned by the fact that the European countries which nevertheless are well aware of Africa's needs, have not succeeded in the area of development. It proves how difficult it is to operate in this area in Africa.

[Question] What relations does your ministry have with the Japanese ONG's [nongovernmental organizations]?

[Answer] Where relations with the ONG's are concerned, Japan lags well behind in comparison with other countries such as the United States, France, or Belgium. We have just realized how active the ONG's can be in the area of economic development. And 1984 was a decisive year.

As a matter of fact, the Africa and Middle East Bureau was behind a televised and written information campaign on hunger in Africa. The ONG's immediately swung into action. They participated in the "hunger luncheon program." In return for a contribution of 1,000 yen (Fr 40), one could take part in a luncheon where one received only bread and milk. The difference between the cost of the food and the contribution was of course given to Africa.

This operation was the beginning of excellent collaboration with the ONG's. We exchange information, and we continue to undertake joint programs.

[Question] How do you see Africa's future?

[Answer] We are not so pessimistic. We cannot allow ourselves to watch Africa die. But the situation is really very difficult. However, in one way it provides opportunities that may be seized, because everybody seems to be concerned about Africa's problems. The African countries themselves have accepted the advice of the World Bank and have changed their policies. This gives us a better chance of working together. Neither are we overly optimistic, but if we stand by and watch Africa die, it certainly will die. It is therefore a thought that must be banished. In any case, we are ready to cooperate with the African countries, but it must be in a realistic and feasible manner.

[Question] How then do you plan to assist Africa?

[Answer] Basically by adopting a very long term perspective. We are very proud of the results of our efforts in Indonesia. It is a country which only yesterday imported rice, but now, thanks to our economic cooperation, exports rice! Our economic cooperation in South Korea is also bearing fruit. But all this is the result of extremely long term work. It is from the same perspective that we view our economic cooperation with Africa.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ATTENDANCE AT ALL-AFRICA TRADE FAIR REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Dec 85 p 10

[Text] Lome (Togo) Sunday--At the end of the 4th All Africa Trade Fair here, an estimated 100,000 people attended the international event.

The fair was officially opened in this Togolese capital on November 18.

The director of the fair, Mr Koffi Brenner said it attracted 29 states who are members of the Organisation of Africa Unity and described the event as a great success.

Mr Brenner said the fair was not just a gathering of the business community but also brought varied African traditional cultural troupes that enlivened the fair.

African solidarity, he added, was displayed by the folk songs and drum beats at the fair.

He said that although Africa was faced with an economic crisis, Togo agreed to host the fair because of its special interest in everything that contributed to the promotion and development of the economies of African states and their cultural values.

The director paid tribute to the Togolese head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, for the special interest he attached to the preparations of the fair and for honouring the event by officially opening it on November 18.

During the fair, Mr Brenner added, visitors saw the positive results in food production in Togo which he said had been brought about by President Eyadema's policies of self-sufficiency. The president launched the programme in 1977.

The director also noted that participants at the fair saw the efforts of the Togolese Government in individual and collective self-sufficiency in food production as advocated in the Lagos Plan of Action and the final act.

The Togolese Trade and Transport Minister, Mr Pali Tchalla, has praised 29 member states of the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) and 13 African international organisations that participated in the 4th All Africa Trade Fair here in Togo, that ends today. Kenya participated in the fair.

At a colourful closing ceremony of the fair, Mr Tchalla expressed the satisfaction of the Togolese people to countries which all took part.

The Minister said Mr Eyadema aimed at strengthening the brotherly relations between African states and people from the rest of the world. (KNA)

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CSO: 3400/ 704

ANGOLA

#### NEW STATE-RUN AGENCY TO IMPORT FISHING EQUIPMENT CREATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Owing to its features, the fishing industry requires constant material and technical assistance that will ensure a constant operation of the technical facilities and perfect work in catching fish. For this reason, and to control the importing of the necessary equipment, in view of its non-existence in the country, the Angolan state, through Decree 99/77, created the National Fishing Industry Material-Technical Supply Enterprise (ENATIP).

This enterprise has its headquarters in Luanda, and is represented on the national level by regional directorates operating in the coastal provinces, with the exception of Zaire and Bengo, where its establishment is planned soon.

The ENATIP-UEE [State Economic Unit] employs a total of 396 workers, 48 of whom are women. Of this number, 12 are cooperants, both resident and non-resident.

The enterprise is divided into five different departments, namely: finance and planning, importing, technical, commercial and human resources.

There are also two sections which are directly subordinate to the enterprise's management, namely, administration and sawing.

#### Import Criteria

The importing of the equipment necessary for the various enterprises in the fishing industry is based on a group of criteria of an organizational type. For example, according to the explanation given by the general director of ENATIP-UEE, Capela Dombaxi Tapa, the process to be carried out for importing begins with the preparation of the so-called material-technical supply plan (ATM) by the enterprise's technical department, in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries' Planning Office.

According to that official, the preparation of this plan results from a survey of the requirements among the fishing provinces, where the enterprises located



therein make lists of the essential equipment, which are sent to the respective Provincial Fishing Agencies, in which ENATIP participates, so as to make the consolidated provincial tallies, in other words, the overall list of the province's requirements.

After the ATM's national plan has been devised, the Fisheries Planning Office gives ENATIP authorization to carry out all the necessary processes, in accordance with the procedures to be followed for submitting the aforementioned plan to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

According to ENATIP's general director, priority has been given to imports of certain vital materials for particular enterprises, such as replacement parts for machinery, etc.

The importing systems, in turn, also adhere to certain parameters. Thus, after the ATM national plan has been prepared, it is approved by the Ministry of Fisheries Consultative Council, in addition to the authorization from the Ministry of Planning, as has already been noted.

Upon the arrival of the pro forma invoices from the foreign companies supplying the equipment to be imported by ENATIP, the import registration records (BRI) are filled out and filed, consecutively, in the Ministry of Fisheries' Office of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the National Bank of Angola (DOI).

This last phase, with the BNA [National Bank of Angola], involves the opening of the credit, after which the supplier ships the goods and informs the Angolan side of the shipment by means of the so-called "bill of lading," thus enabling the importing enterprise, ENATIP, to negotiate with the National Bank of Angola regarding the documents and the procedures for insuring the goods.

#### 'System Easy to Explain But Difficult to Implement'

Nevertheless, this system is not so simple as it seems. According to ENATIP's general director himself, "it is a system that is easy to explain, but difficult to implement." This is because, in the first place, there is no real importing ceiling; since, as the head of the Fishing Industry Material-Technical Supply Enterprise told us, although the amount appropriated by the Ministry of Planning is nearly 500,000 kwanzas per year, that sum is never completely attained; and sometimes there is only 50 percent left.

This fact has led to the importing of certain equipment considered "priority," to the detriment of other types which at times are also quite important. He cited as an example: "Sometimes there is an order to import screws, but since screws are not considered a priority in comparison with other equipment, they fail to be imported, and other products are ordered."

The problems arising from this often cause stoppages in the machinery of many enterprises, and hence a drop in production.

However, as we were informed by ENATIP's general director, a team of technicians was recently established to be responsible for undertaking a survey of the equipment vital to each enterprise, so as to give priority to its import within the shortest period of time.

This equipment is still located in the commercial port of Luanda, because some of the respective documents are in the BNA and others with the dispatcher. Such delays with the documentation are among the problems hampering the import process.

Moreover, the long stay of the equipment in the commercial port of Luanda entails other problems, primarily that of robberies which have occurred there.

According to Capela Tapa, most of the equipment imported by ENATIP which shows up for sale in the parallel systems originates from those robberies because, as he remarked, "Thefts in the enterprise's storage facilities are very rare." For this reason, he said, "We are going to adopt the port of Lobito."

The system is really easy to explain, but, on the other hand, difficult to implement, mainly because of the bureaucratic and also technical complications that it involves. Meanwhile, the enterprise has a shortage of cadres, mainly in the importing department.

#### Native Equipment Considered

There is also a meager production in the country of fishing equipment and replacement parts; and for this reason, the fulfillment of the requirements for material-technical assistance occurs to a greater extent through imports thereof.

Nevertheless, according to Capela Tapa, importance has been attached to native products, and "We often stop importing a product because there is a guarantee of its local manufacture." However, the native production does not always meet the sector's needs, either in qualitative or quantitative terms.

Often, the decline in production among the native factories leads to the need for urgent importing of certain equipment; which is something difficult, owing to the aforementioned problems, because, as the head of ENATIP remarked: "It is difficult to import the necessary equipment for a certain year during that same year."

#### Will ENATIP Bring Profits to the Country?

During the final part of the conversation with the general director of ENATIP-UEE, we inquired whether, with the manner in which the enterprise operates, owing to the difficulties that he himself had cited, it would bring profits to the country.

"Yes," replied Capela Dombaxi Tapa, who noted that the enterprise has never had recourse to the General State Budget since 1980 to pay its wages and meets

its obligations, making the turnover of the planned profits to the General State Budget (OGE) on time. Furthermore, it participates in certain civic obligations, such as the recovery of schools, contributing with supplies of equipment to many enterprises, even those not associated with the fishing industry, in the provinces with the greatest shortages. In short, as the head of ENATIP remarked, the enterprise does not have any financial difficulties at present. However, as he claimed, "If imports continue as they are, we shall certainly have to resort to the OGE."

2909

CSO: 3442/61

ANGOLA

FLOUR SHORTAGE PARALYZES BREAD INDUSTRY IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The bread-making industry in Namibe has been brought to a standstill for the second time because of the lack of a supply of wheat flour, as JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned from the provincial director of EPAN [National Bread-Making Enterprise], Carlos Diniz.

Consisting of eight production units, the bread-making industry has had its raw material supply depleted since the first months of this year; because the first shipment of flour, the arrival of which was planned for last March, did not arrive, according to the EPAN official.

Carlos Diniz claimed that this stoppage would cause a major hitch in the established production plans, after considerable improvements had been made in the factory equipment, with replacement parts for the bakeries.

It should be noted that the bread-making industry is the sector with the greatest potential, from a production standpoint, in Namibe's industrial complex.

Children's Regional Song Festival

Under the sponsorship of the provincial committee of the Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization, from 1 to 3 November the first children's regional song festival will take place, as part of the activities aimed at hailing the party's Second Regular Congress.

The festival, in which nearly 50 children organized in the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], and coming from Benguela, Huila, Cunene and Namibe Provinces, will participate, is aimed not only at promoting the youngsters' cultural values, but also at a greater political and patriotic exchange among the Pioneer groups.

According to sources associated with the organizing commission for the event, the musical group "Phenomenal" and the esteemed performers from our area, Robertinho, Mamborro and Dina Santos, sponsored by the "Cheique Pop Dancing" Club, will provide the demonstration with a more colorful air.

### Municipal Committee's Plenary Session Held

Moreover, the sixth regular meeting of the Namibe Municipal Committee of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth was held recently, in a session chaired by its first secretary, Alberto Ramos.

Among the topics discussed at the meeting, at which most of the members were present, was the approval of the 4-month plan of activities for the rank and file agencies and the report on the work accomplished by the municipal secretariat.

The recommendations emerging at the end of the meeting dealt with the procurement of funds in tribute to the party's Second Congress, as well as the holding of recreational activities among the peasant youth groups.

Similarly, the participants were apprised of the organizational emulation plan in honor of the Second Congress, specifically, the entry of members of the Party Youth into the party, and the growth of the youth organization.

2909

CSO: 3442/61



CHAD

# TV PANELISTS EMPHASIZE PUBLIC ROLE IN SECURITY

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 2 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] ATP--"Security, everyone's business" was the delicate topic that faced the journalists and four guests yesterday evening on the "Hour of Truth." The guests were Hassan Djamous, member of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) and minister of civil service; Mbaibikel Ngar-Ira, secretary of state for interior and administrative reform; Yorangar Le Moiban, assistant commissioner for the armies within the executive bureau of the UNIR Central Committee and secretary of state to the presidency of the republic in charge of inspection general and state control; and Moussa Nadja, assistant commissioner for security of the executive bureau of the UNIR Central Committee. There was an emotional and animated discussion during which the journalists (Madjioudou of ATP and Fackir of Chadian National Broadcasting--RNT) did not spare their guests, who showed a degree of mastery. It was an interesting discussion in more than one respect and enabled the listeners and people to understand that the Chad government is counting on them to contribute to creating greater and more effective security.

The guests stressed the fact that the means and personnel at the disposal of the state are insufficient, and that the population must be aware that it is involved and that it should participate particularly in collection of information. The multiplicity of services that are involved with information does not harm the search for objective information, as was affirmed by most of the speakers, who emphasized that the activities of the various services are coordinated and the facts collected are cross-checked. Numerous negative practices by security officers were criticized at length: wrongful use of the three-color license, intimidation of citizens, false information, etc. This situation, inherited from the postwar period when numerous officers of doubtful competence and morality were recruited with inadequate care, could be improved by opening training schools.

Also, a census operation should be developed to keep track of them better. We also learned from this broadcast that a permit is supposedly no longer required to go to Kousseri and to the countries of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC)(of which we are now a member), but is required for transit or when one is going to other countries. The guests told us that the practice of censoring letters is required for security needs, and noted that it is practiced by all world countries. The listeners at least grasped that security is not a minor matter, that it must be taken seriously and understood as a necessity required to ensure the tranquillity of the citizens.

9920

CSO: 3419/102

13 January 1986

CHAD

## MINISTER DJAMOUSS ADDRESSES POLICE SCHOOL OPENING

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 28 Oct 85 pp 7-8

[Text] The National Military Police School was opened at a solemn ceremony on Saturday by Hassan Djamouss, minister of public service, acting minister delegate to the presidency of the republic, with responsibility for national defense and war veterans, in the presence of a number of high political, administrative and military figures of the capital. The opening of this new institution, which replaces the former school of the Chadian National Gendarmerie, is part of the reorganization of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) in progress for nearly 3 years by the Third Republic government. Indeed, everyone is aware that this new military institution should once again be credited to our government, whose constant concern is to reorganize the army, constantly improve its quality and striking power, and adapt our defense system to the demands of an unstable world.

That is why Hassan Djamouss reminded in his opening speech that the president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Hisssein Habre, supreme commander of the armed forces, constantly reaffirms and maintains that our army must be strong in numbers and very cohesive. For on its quality depends Chad's survival. The Tripoli terrorist has already carried out an annexation by occupying with impunity half our territory. However, this situation cannot last, for the Chadians never tolerate resignation, and the Libyans know this better than anyone. The acting defense minister continued: It was in this perspective that various military training centers were reopened or established, in particular those of Moussoro, Koundoul, Ati, and Aram-Kole. And even more reassuring was the recent opening of the Inter-Forces Officers School at Ndjamena, to which is now added the National Military Police School.

The minister also noted that the new institution, whose motto is "Honor and Fidelity," is to produce individuals who are technically competent and morally irreproachable to promote our military police. For, in addition to its strictly military role, it plays a significant role in relation to the administrative and judicial authorities, for which it is the key factor. In fact, the verdicts issued by our various jurisdictions throughout the territory depend considerably on the investigations by the National Military Police. That is to say, it has a large role in administration of justice, and thus in the well-being of our people, who appreciate its various services toward maintaining order, without which life in society is not possible.

Hassan Djamouss reminded the students that the the career they have chosen requires two special qualities: methodical procedure and above all discipline, for they are the strength of any successful enterprise. He also called on the instructors to demonstrate professional awareness and constant availability to help the cadets succeed in their studies. Finally, the acting minister of national defense and of war veterans and victims addressed, in the name of President of the Republic His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, supreme commander of the armed forces, and of the minister of defense away on mission, his hearty and warm congratulations to the military authorities, who have spared no effort to establish the National Military Police School, to which he wished brilliant progress.

Previously, Youssouf Galmai, commander of the National Military Police, had explained that the new institution is an integral part of the Chadian National Armed Forces, with which it participates daily in restoring peace and national reconciliation. Thus, it must become an elite force, capable of assuming its specific missions of a judicial, military and administrative police. In constant contact with the people, it must support them, aid them, and protect them from aggressions of all kinds, while also performing missions of protection of vulnerable points, escort, and honor services. In conclusion, Youssouf Galmai noted that, like the other branches of the FANT, the National Military Police now has the training facility that it so much needs, given its multipurpose nature. Squadron Chief Badje Laondole will take command of the National Military Police School.

9970

CSO: 3419/102

GHANA

RADIO COMMENTS ON KONKOMBA-BIMOBA FEUD, TRIBAL BACKGROUND

AB171645 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Commentary by Kofi Agorsah]

[Text] The recent Konkomba-Bimoba conflict in northern Ghana is one that must be of great concern to every Ghanaian. While ways are being sought to rectify this situation, it is intended to draw attention to the fact that the conflict is only a repetition of a long-standing historical event that has characterized the area in its settlement history. It was therefore not merely a quarrel over mangoes, but one that is cultural environmental, and historical in nature.

The Konkombas are found in northern Togo and Ghana, and live in clans along the River Oti, north of Lama Kara in Togo, and between areas occupied by the Bimobas and Chokosis. Because they never had centralized political machinery until recent times, they have been very mobile, and as a result, have been vanquished numerous times in the past by neighbors. They have in addition suffered from interclan skirmishes that have sapped their collective strength and resulted in protracted interclan fights. They are a people who share a geographical area with an ethnic group, the Bimobas, who occupy rugged mountains, and, also like other mountain groups, are used to periodic raids of neighbors.

Certainly, groups with such historical background of raids, mobility, and fighting, even over trivial matters, cannot peacefully cohabit one area. But it is not suggested here that they be relocated away from each other. However, it is clear that the cause of the intergroup conflict is firstly the limited natural resources of the region, which has over the years generated excessive mobility. Secondly, the Bimoba and the Konkomba have, in historical times, raided and taken each persons captive, and even sometimes established in territory that belong to the other. Captives were adopted into the families of their captors, and married their daughters. This practice has also become culturally significant and accepted by these two and other groups in the area.

Today, especially in this period of revolution, such cultural values cannot be allowed to be maintained. However, an antidote needs to be found for this situation as soon as possible. The Konkomba-Nanumba event is still fresh in

the minds of Ghanaians. There are a few other such conflicts which have occurred along the country's borders. These are not merely little quarrels, but quarrels that have historical, cultural, and of course economic undertones that have to be carefully examined in finding solutions.

Finally, appeal is made to the traditional local government bodies in the area to begin to initiate moves that can bring about a lasting and effective solution. Such moves must go far beyond merely settling quarrels over mangoes. The factions involved must know that they cannot stand if they are divided. They are called upon to travel with the rest of the people of this country in a purely revolutionary vein. For, what the country needs now is rapid development towards prosperity. A few people cannot, and should not, hold the whole nation in a state of internal disarray and instability.

/12712

CSO: 3400/701



GHANA

BRIEFS

ASSOCIATIONS CONDEMN RESUMED TIES--The decision by the Ivory Coast to resume diplomatic relations with Israel has been condemned by the Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association [GUNSYA] and the Ghana United Nations Association [GUNA]. A joint statement issued in Accra noted that the resumption of relations with Israel does not depend on Israel's relations with Egypt but on her attitude to the Palestinian issue as well as her military and political support for the apartheid system in South Africa. GUNSYA and GUNA remind African states that since the decision to sever relations with Israel was a collective OAU decision, the issue on whether or not to resume such relations should be a collective one and not a unilateral one. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Dec 85 AB] /12712

FARM PRODUCTION TARGETS, GAINS CITED--Abidjan, Dec 21 (AFP)--Ghana exceeded national farm production targets in 1985 and is planning a major export incentive programme next year in an effort to further boost farm incomes, Agriculture Minister Adjei Marfo said. Mr Marfo, quoted on Ghana radio monitored in neighboring Ivory Coast, said the current food production outlook for Ghana was "exceptionally encouraging," due in large part to abundant rainfall. He said cassava production had exceeded last year's output by 300,000 tonnes, yam output was up 50,000 tonnes and both plantain and cocoyam production increased by 50 percent. Rice production rose from 60,000 tonnes to 95,000 tonnes. Groundnuts, millet, beans and other crops also recorded significant increases, but there was a marginal drop in maize production due to a decrease in the number of hectares cultivated this year, he added yesterday. Turning to industrial crops, Mr Marfo said Ghana had evolved from being a net importer of palm oil in the 1970's to producing 42,000 tonnes per year, 3,000 tonnes above current domestic requirements. The new production figures coincide with the creation of an oil palm development association here, Ghana radio said. The association is an affiliate of the 10-nation African Oil Palm Association created last April under the sponsorship of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 21 Dec 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/701

KENYA

SOVIET CASE SUSPECT HELD AFTER ACQUITTAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 32

[Article by Vincent Mwangi]

[Text] Security men yesterday whisked away a clerical officer with the Register of Motor Vehicles alleged to have been selling secret information to Soviet agents in Nairobi.

Mr Jackson Kirembu Kitui, (36) was taken to CID Headquarters from the Nairobi law courts after the prosecution withdrew a charge of abuse of office against him.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr H.H. Buch, acquitted the defendant following legal arguments between the prosecutor, acting Superintendent Peter Mwangi, and the defence lawyer, Mr Fred Namisi.

Mr Namisi wanted his client acquitted under Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) which means Mr Kitui could not face the same charge again.

But Supt Mwangi opposed the application, saying that so far, the Attorney-General's consent to prosecute had not been obtained.

Added Supt Mwangi: "I have been instructed to withdraw the case against the defendant under Section 87(A).

"We (prosecution) want to to further investigations into the case in view of the seriousness of the charge."

But the defence counsel objected to the withdrawal under the section, which allows the acquitted man to be charged with the same offence again.

He said his client was arrested on November 8 and taken to court on November 26 when he was refused bail because consent to prosecute had not been given.

He said the charge against Mr Kitui was a misdemeanour (abuse of office) and that the prosecution has had sufficient time to investigate the allegations against him.

"If the prosecution has been unable to get evidence against my client to help its case stand, then they should acquit him totally under Section 204 of the CPC," Mr Namisi said.

He said the prosecution had indicated it wanted to further investigate the case. "Then it is improper to acquit the defendant under Section 87(A). "I urge for total acquittal of my client," said the lawyer.

But Supt Mwangi opposed the application, saying the prosecution had not indicated it was going to prefer the same charges against Mr Kitui. And he urged Mr Buch to allow the prosecution's application.

The Chief Magistrate agreed with the prosecution's arguments and granted the application in its favour.

Mr Buch observed that it was not for the defence to apply for what section it wanted its client acquitted "as the A-G's consent to prosecute has not been granted so far."

Mr Kitui had been charged with possessing for an unlawful purpose a list of registration numbers for vehicles owned by the security services for unlawful purpose. He allegedly committed the offence on November 8 at Upper Hill, Nairobi.

Mr Kitui, then, failed to obtain bail and was remanded until yesterday.

/9317

CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

PARTY PAPERS PRAISED FOR FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL EVILS

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 3 Dec 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Abubakar Dubow]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi yesterday hailed the party papers "Kenya Times," "Kenya Leo," and "Sunday Times" for their contribution in the war against corruption.

The president was making reference to the recent exposes by the Party newspapers when opening the Kanu national seminar at the Kenya Institute of Administration yesterday.

He particularly lauded the launching of the newspapers' "Investigations Unit" which he said was rendering substantial assistance to the government in its attempt to completely root out social malpractices within the society.

The President said he was impressed by the newspapers' gallant efforts in unearthing the existence of a syndicate involved in illegal issuing of Kenya's official identity cards, saying the racket was a major national racket that had to be dismantled.

"This was an indication that the newspapers were actually living up to the expected requirements of patriotism, and therefore should have the wholesale assistance of all Kenyans, so as to continue delivering the goods," said President Moi.

He advised the newspapers not to be trapped into character assassinations or to provide special favours to anyone.

Towards achieving this goal President Moi advised that the staff of the Party publications must continue displaying commitment in the promotion of the newspapers, and must not allow themselves to be susceptible to temptations of bribery.

He said that in order for the culprits involved in scandals to be brought to book, the party newspapers should liaise with police officers so that the criminals were not scared away after the publication of the news.

President Moi said he was aware of some editorial staff from other newspapers who always gave in to bribery from some senior personalities with a view to distort information and not report objectively.

He also criticised some newspaper vendors who he said had a habit of hiding the party publications and favouring other rival newspapers. "Such fellows are enemies and saboteurs, and must stop the practice," he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/704



KENYA

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PARTY DISCIPLINE REPORTED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 5 Dec 85 pp 6, 18

[Text] A Report by the Kanu Committee Appointed To Study and Recommend Measures To Improve Kanu Discipline

Patriotism and Loyalty to His Excellency the President and the Party:

Party members should be loyal at all times to His Excellency The President and the Party. Party members must stick and uphold the pledge of loyalty to the President.

The acceptance by Kanu of overall responsibility for national leadership and good Government of Kenya entails, among other things, the effective and constant maintenance of law and order, public discipline and stability, as well as obedience of the rules and directives of the Party by members from the grassroots to the national level.

Discipline:

In order to instil and maintain discipline in Kanu the following recommendations have been made:

(i) That there should be established a "sub-committee" of the National Disciplinary Committee with responsibility to produce a booklet on the "Rules of Conduct for Kanu Members." The proposed rules should incorporate such requirements like loyalty, patriotism, accountability and collective responsibility of elected leaders and councillors, etc.

(ii) That every Kanu member should at all times and at his respective level strive to conduct himself with decorum and in a manner always likely to portray a good and respectable image of Kanu.

Breach of Constitution, Misconduct and Acts of Indiscipline:

(i) Any party member who uses his office to promote nepotism, sectionalism and tribalism in employment or in furtherance of self-aggrandisement shall be guilty of "abuse of office" and liable to dismissal from his office or suspension from the party for up to 12 months or to both dismissal and suspension.

**(ii) Undermining Office Holders:**

Any party member who uses his position to undermine any other member shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension from office for up to 12 months.

**(iii) Misuse of the President's Name:**

Any party member who uses the President's name or the names of high-ranking officials in order to intimidate others or to gain special favours or personal gain shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to dismissal from office to demotion.

**(iv) False Promises:**

Any party member who deliberately makes promises at one or several public meetings ostensibly for his political gain shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension from the party for up to 12 months.

**(v) Conflicting Statements:**

Any party member who publicly utters words or issues statements which conflict with the Kanu constitution and policies shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to:

(a) Suspension from the party for up to 12 months, (b) Dismissal from office, (c) Denial of services at public institutions and offices, (c) Cancellation of trade licences, if a trader, (e) Expulsion from the Party.

**(vi) Promotion of Disunity:**

Any party member who encourages or forms splinter groups within Kanu shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension or expulsion from the Party.

**(vii) Economic Sabotage:**

Any party member who indulges in corruption, smuggling, economic sabotage and all forms of theft and anti-social activities shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension or or expulsion from the Party.

**(viii) Collaboration With Foreigners or Criminals:**

Any party member who collaborates with foreigners or criminals in any activities prejudicial to national security and welfare shall be guilty to suspension, expulsion from the party or cancellation of trade licences if a trader.

(ix) Misuse of Kanu Funds and Property:

Any member who misuses Kanu funds or property shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension, dismissal or expulsion.

(x) Excessive Drunkenness in Public:

Any party official who drinks excessively and behaves in a disagreeable manner such as to portray a poor image of himself and Kanu shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to a demotion.

(xi) Non-Attendance at Executive Committee Meetings:

Any party official who fails to attend three consecutive committee meetings where he is a bona-fide member without reasonable grounds or apology shall forfeit his position on the committee and his seat be declared vacant forthwith.

(xii) Disrespect of Kanu:

Any person who refers to Kanu in a disrespectful manner or makes derogatory remarks against the party shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to any of the disciplinary actions aforementioned.

Disciplinary Procedure

(a) It is recommended that Kanu committees at all levels be permitted to deal with disciplinary cases arising at each respective level and that those accused of breaches of constitution and discipline be allowed to make appeals if they so wish, before their superior committees. Should a chairman of a committee be the subject of disciplinary action members present shall elect another person to serve as chairman until the issue is resolved.

(b) Where appeals are made a representative of the committee which dealt with the case in the first instance should be allowed to attend the hearing of the appeal and to answer any questions on behalf of his committee.

c) National Disciplinary Committee:

The total composition should be 12 members; 8 drawn from the provinces and 4 nominated by His Excellency the President.

Press Release

Statements on matters of policy, comments on major national issues at branch levels should be discussed and agreed upon by senior office-bearers or relevant executive committees before being released to the press. Only authorised spokesmen should speak on behalf of any Kanu branch. This will remove issuance of conflicting statements.

## Warnings

Any member required to appear before a disciplinary committee shall be notified of the accusations against him in writing by the secretary of the relevant disciplinary committee two weeks prior to the hearing date. Minutes shall be written in full giving details of the proceedings and the decision of the disciplinary committee and copies will be made available to any other committee likely to hear an appeal against the decision of the first committee.

(a) For non-attendance of three consecutive meetings, the member involved shall be warned adequately before a final action is taken against him.

(b) Expulsion from Kanu:

In all cases of breaches of the constitution, misconduct and acts of indiscipline, expulsion shall be taken as a last resort. Any party member who publicly belittles Kanu or wafers to it or to the president in a disrespectful manner shall be banned from addressing public meetings for a period up to 12 months or as the case may be determined by his executive committee.

## Channel of Communication

In order to streamline and make effective the party administrative machinery it is recommended that all correspondence to the party Headquarters should be addressed to the national executive officer who should open and distribute such correspondence as well as take early action as and when necessary.

Committee of Building of Kanu Offices Held Today, 3rd December, 1985

It was unanimously agreed that every district has to build a Kanu office and the following suggestions were agreed in the meeting:

--Design of the Kanu building will be nearly the same with little changes in every district. Every district had suggestions different from other districts but it was left entirely to the district branch in the meeting in proposing whether they would like to build shops, houses, conference centres, MP and councillors office.

--The committee has agreed that to form committee for the collections of funds will be arranged by the district branches in consultation and approval by Kanu headquarters.

--The building will start in phases.

--Every branch should arrange with financial institutions for loans to finish their building.

--The committee has appealed to the Kanu Headquarters to pay all the money in every district.

--The proposed Kanu branch office sketch plan to be distributed to all the district branches.

--The committee has appealed to Kanu headquarters to consider the drought district such as North Eastern Province. Kanu Headquarters should help them in building these Kanu offices by giving a grant of 50 percent of the amount required to build the office.

Secretary: Hon P.L. Odupoy.... Hon J.P. Korellach.... Chairman: Hon Shariff Nassir....

#### Recommendations of the Finances and Investment Committee:

The committee attracted 74 members under the chairmanship of Hon J.J.M. Nyagah, M.P. chairman, Embu branch.

Investments: The committee strongly felt that there should be an investment advisory committee of the party. This committee will oversee investment policy and advise the party on viability of existing and any proposed investment.

Kenyatta International Conference Centre: The committee reiterated the fact that KICC is a Kanu building. It should therefore be generating substantial funds for the party. The committee recommends that the management of KICC should provide the party with an up-to-date account on the investment.

Party Papers and Press: The committee recommends that in spite of major problems being faced by this investment, the party should continue to own and support its papers and press. In particular, the committee recommends that the management be strengthened, that additional capital be injected and that a modern press be acquired.

Kanu band: The committee also heard the report of the band from the director on how it was formed in 1983 and its position at present.

It was noted that the band had performed well as a public relations organ of the party and that its activities should be supported and its welfare cared for.

Buildings, etc--for rental purposes: The committee recommends that every branch plans to put up appropriate buildings to generate revenue for the party. The branch should also explore ways and means of earning revenue from agriculture, fishing and industrial activities.

Government subvention: The committee strongly supports the recommendation from the provinces that the "government should provide an annual grant to the party, particularly for staff at headquarters and branches.



"That this will enable the party to discharge its duties and obligations to the satisfaction of the country," and further recommends that this subvention should also cover youth and women leaders at branch level Kanu band and the organisers at the sub-branches and that branches be provided with transport.

**Apportionment of Party Finances:** The committee recommended that major municipalities (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru) to be as follows:

Headquarters--25 percent, branch--40 percent, sub-branch--25 percent, ward--10 percent.

The other areas as follows: Headquarters--25 percent, branches--40 percent, sub-branch--20 percent, location--10 percent, sub-location--5 percent.

Nomination fees should be as follows: parliamentary--50 percent to branch and 50 to headquarters, local authority--100 percent to branch.

**Financial control:** The committee recommends that whatever funds are collected must be strictly controlled at all levels, and be accounted for. The committee recommends the appointment of a full-time financial controller and chief accountant at headquarters to lead a department of finance and who will be responsible for enforcing provisions of Article 19 of the constitution as amended. Each branch should have a full-time paid accounts' clerk.

The committee recommends that the party should work on an agreed annual budget. The committee regrets that there has not been regular and adequate feedback on financial status and information to the party as required under Article 19 of the constitution.

All funds due to the branches should be remitted by the party headquarters without further delay.

#### **Relationship Between Party Officials, Elected Representatives and Government Officers**

The committee recognises the fact that the Party is relatively young and is evolving as an institution and that the various roles of the Party officials have not been clearly defined. Furthermore, the relationship of Party officials, elected representatives and Government officers is still evolving.

This has given rise to some overlapping of functions and unnecessary conflicts.

The committee recognises that there is no written law that legislate inter-personal relationships because it is a virtue that must be cultivated and emanate from mutual respect by all concerned. Nevertheless, in order to streamline the relationships between Party officials, elected representatives and Government officers that committee recommends that:

## Relationship

(a) The working relationship between Party officials, elected representatives and government officers at all levels should be harmonious, clearly defined and complementary.

(b) The relationship between Party officials and elected representatives has been very strained in the past in that there has been very little contact at grassroot level.

In order to enhance this relationship, all the factors which have contributed to this poor relationship must be identified and eliminated. Party officials must always be seen to be impartial, loyal, patriotic to the nation, truthful and display a mature outlook in order to command the respect of wananchi. Elected leaders must avoid using their offices and positions to victimise others.

## Recognition

(a) In order to have harmonious relationship between Party officials and Government officers there must be mutual recognition at all levels.

(b) Party officials should participate in national days celebrations committees and be accorded their proper places at such functions.

(c) Government officers should be given their due respect and recognition by party officials at all levels and vice-versa.

(d) Area party officials and elected representatives should be informed about tours by cabinet ministers, assistant ministers and other leading personalities so that they may be in the itinerary.

(e) Complaints by party officials and/or elected representatives must be taken seriously by government officials and appropriate action taken promptly and party officials should be protected from unwarranted accusations.

(f) Kanu officials should be accorded their proper place in government: order of protocol and there should be party awards.

**Respect:** In order to enhance relationship between party officials, elected representatives and government officers there should be mutual respect amongst them. All concerned should conduct themselves in such a manner as to earn them such respect.

The committee recognises the wananchi as the most important person in our democratic system of government and as such he should be accorded due respect and his needs be attended to promptly by both party and government officials with humility and dedication.

Elected representatives must recognise the fact that they are elected on the party and consequently they must respect the party at all times. Likewise government officers must recognise the fact that they are serving in a government formed by the party and respect it at all times.

#### Promotion of Unity

Kanu officials, elected representatives and Government officers should at all times endeavour to be impartial.

Kanu officials, elected representatives and government officers should avoid rivalry and divisive politics. Elected representatives should not personalise development projects but rather endeavour to complete all incomplete projects in their areas. Elected officials must endeavour at all times not to use their position for self-aggrandisement or penalisation of others.

In conclusion, the committee felt that it was of paramount importance to have a clear definition of respective roles of party officials, elected representatives and Government officers. Joint seminars should be held at provincial and district levels to explain the party philosophy and policies and the relationship between the party and elected representatives relationship between the party and the government. It was strongly felt that patriotism should be inculcated into party officials, elected representatives, government officers, schools and wananchi.

#### The Role of the Party in National Development

Chairman--Hon Dr Robert Ouko--MP  
Vice-Chairman--Hon Isaac Salatt--MP  
Rapporteur--Hon Ngengi Muigai--MP  
Membership--86 Members

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Tree Nurseries and Afforestation

1. That His Excellency the President, Hon Daniel T. arap Moi be thanked for his wise leadership and for the enlightened guidance he gave the conference during the opening keynote address and in his policy statements preceding the conference, particularly regarding his ongoing efforts to raise funds for afforestation in the course of which he has made available Kshs 50,000 to each district for afforestation, and that each district should decide on the implementation of the tree-planting project to be financed with that money.

2. That in order to give practical expression of our appreciation to the President for taking the lead in this regard, a special Harambee be organised for raising funds to supplement the Presidential Tree Fund for tree-planting activities in the districts.

3. That KANU should mobilise mass public opinion in favour of tree-planting, urging each landowner to plant trees on a proportion of his land at the correct time using the appropriate species of trees, advised by officers of the Forest Department.

4. That KANU should initiate a programme for the planting of trees on both sides of all our roads and highways.

5. That KANU should urge schools and churches and mosques to plant trees in their respective compounds.

6. That the nation's youth should be taught, through seminars where necessary, the basic principles governing the planting of trees and that they (the youth) should be used extensively in the tree-planting exercise as part of their participation in national development and also as a means of earning income for themselves.

7. That trees once planted should be carefully looked after to ensure a high survival rate and that a small monitoring unit be established to monitor the success of the tree-planting programme in liaison with the relevant ministry and the Presidential Permanent Commission on Afforestation.

8. That a special KANU Tree-planting Day be designated on which day all KANU members throughout the country should plant trees which they will undertake to look after till maturity.

9. That rules be made forbidding the cutting of trees without a corresponding planting of new ones.

10. That plans for the planting of trees on individual urban land plots be incorporated into the architectural designs which are presented to Local Authorities for approval prior to the commencement of construction.

#### B. Unemployment

11. That KANU expresses its gratitude to His Excellency the President for the practical steps he has taken to create employment opportunities to the youth of this country, including university graduates and graduates from other institutions.

12. That KANU supports the Government's policy on combating unemployment as outlined in Sessional Paper No 2 of 1985 and urges that special and urgent attention be paid to the implementation of the measures contained in that paper.

13. That KANU supports fully the use of labour-intensive methods of production to encourage job-creation for Kenyan youth, particularly in the rural areas.

### C. Kenyanisation of the Economy

14. That the participation of Kenyans of African origin in the economy should be greatly stepped up in all fields, including the following:

I) Retail trade should be left entirely to Africans;

II) Road transport licences should be given predominantly to African businessmen;

III) Construction and supply contracts worth shs 5m and below should be given solely to Africans;

(IV) Small-scale hotel businesses and restaurants should be handled largely by Africans;

V) Space in aircraft for horticultural goods should be made available on a priority basis to Africans engaged in that business.

15. That for large-scale tenders priority should be given to Africans with a capacity to fulfil them.

16. That the Government should be thanked for directing that the clearing and forwarding business be left solely to African firms.

17. That African firms be assisted to participate more fully in the insurance business.

18. That African businessmen should be given suitable loans to enable them to take part in the activities mentioned above, and in many more not specifically outlined here.

19. That banks be urged to lend to farmers 17 percent of their investable funds as directed by the government.

20. That procedures for securing loans should be simplified and streamlined, and requirements for loan security be adjusted to facilitate access to loans by Africans, most of whom are at present precluded by stiff rules and conditions imposed by banks and other lending institutions.

21. That Africans who obtain trade and other licences, as well as similar other opportunities and who then sell such licences to non-Africans should be disciplined by the Party.

22. That KANU should make clear that these measures are aimed only at redressing the gross business imbalance now existing in the country as a result of a situation in which non-Africans appear to have easy, unlimited and continuous access to credit, which only a few lucky Africans have.



#### D. Party Representation in Policy Bodies

23. That Party chairmen or their nominees should represent KANU on policy decision-making bodies such as:

- I) District Development Executive Committees
- II) District Tender boards
- III) Land Boards
- IV) Plot Allocation Committees
- V) Liquor Licencing Courts
- VI) Trade Licencing boards
- VII) Provincial and District Land Control Boards
- VIII) Trade Joint Loans boards
- IX) Wildlife Compensation Committees
- X) National Days Celebration Preparatory Committees

24. That district KANU chairmen be members of the District Development Committees and that where the KANU Chairman is an MP, he should nominate one of his Party officials to represent the Party.

25. That KANU Chairmen of sub-branch, location and sub-location should be members of their respective sub-DDCs with the same proviso as for the DDC.

#### E. General

26. That the Party should be active in mobilising public opinion in support of government policies and programmes in addition to propagating the Party's constitution, rules and the role of the Party in national development.

27. That the role of women and youth be highlighted at all Party meetings and assistance be given to these groups to enable them to take part more fully in Party activities.

28. That the Party should make use of the existing government training institutions for conducting seminars and other forms of training for its members and officials including women and youth and that if in future a need should arise for a Party College, consideration will be given at that time to the feasibility of establishing one.

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CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

KANU'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT CONFIRMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] A team comprising the Minister for Planning and National Development, Dr Robert Ouko, an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salat, an Assistant Minister for Health, Mr Ngengi Muigai, and a number of other MPs met as group 1 and made the following recommendations on Kanu's role in national development.

Tree nurseries and afforestation

That President Moi be thanked for his wise leadership and for the enlightened guidance he gave the conference during his opening keynote address and in his policy statements preceding the conference, particularly regarding his ongoing efforts to raise funds for afforestation in the course of which he has made available Sh50,000 to each district for afforestation, and that each district should decide on the implementation of the tree-planting project to be financed with that money.

That in order to give practical expression of our appreciation of the President for taking the lead in this regard, a special Harambee be organised for raising funds to supplement the Presidential Tree Fund for tree-planting activities in the districts.

That Kanu should mobilise mass public opinion in favour of tree-planting, urging each land owner to plant trees on a proportion of his land at the correct time using the appropriate species of trees advised by officers of the Forest Department.

That Kanu should initiate a programme for the planting of trees on both sides of all our roads and highways.

That Kanu should urge schools and churches and mosques to plant trees in their respective compounds.

That the nation's youth should be taught, through seminars where necessary, the basic principles governing the planting of trees and that they (the youth) should be used extensively in the tree-planting exercise as part of their participation in national development and also as a means of earning income for themselves.

That trees once planted should be carefully looked after to ensure a high survival rate, and that a small monitoring unit be established to monitor the success of the tree planting programme in liaison with the relevant ministry and the Permanent Presidential Commission on Afforestation.

That a special Kanu tree-planting day be designated on which day all Kanu members throughout the country plant trees which they undertake to look after till maturity.

That rules be made forbidding the cutting of trees without corresponding planting of new ones.

That plans for the planting of trees on individual urban land plots be incorporated in the architectural designs which are presented to the local authorities for approval prior to the commencement of construction.

#### Unemployment

That Kanu expresses its gratitude to the President for the practical steps he has taken to create employment opportunities to the youth of this country, including university graduates and graduates from other institutions.

That Kanu supports the Government's policy on combating unemployment as outlined in Sessional Paper No 2 of 1985 and urges that special and urgent attention be paid to the implementation of the measures contained in that sessional paper.

That Kanu supports fully the use of labour-intensive methods of production to encourage job-creation for Kenya youth, particularly in the rural areas.

#### Kenyanisation of the economy

That the participation of Kenyans of African origin in the economy should be greatly stepped up in all fields, including the following:

- Retail trade should be left entirely to Africans;
- Road transport licences should be given predominantly to African businessmen;
- Construction and supply contracts worth Sh5 million and below should be given solely to Africans;
- Small-scale hotel business and restaurants should be handled largely by Africans;
- Space in aircraft for horticultural goods be made available on a priority basis to Africans engaged in that business.

That for large-scale tenders priority should be given to Africans with a capacity to fulfil them.

That the Government should be thanked for directing that clearing and forwarding business be left solely to African firms.

That African firms be assisted to participate more fully in the insurance business.

That African businessmen should be given suitable loans to enable them to take part in the activities mentioned above and in many more not specifically outlined here.

That banks be urged to lend to farmers 17 percent of their investable funds as directed by the Government.

That procedures for securing loans should be simplified and streamlined, and requirements for loan security be adjusted to facilitate access to loans by Africans, most of whom are at present precluded by stiff rules and conditions imposed by banks and other lending institutions.

That Africans who obtain trade and other licences, as well as similar other opportunities and who then sell such licences to non-Africans should be disciplined by the party.

That Kanu should make clear that these measures are aimed only at redressing the gross business imbalance now existing in the country as a result of a situation in which non-Africans appear to have easy, unlimited and continuous access to credit, which only a few lucky Africans have.

#### Party representation in policy bodies

That party chairmen or their nominees should represent Kanu policy decision making bodies such as:

District development executive committees, district tender boards, land boards, plot allocation committees, liquor licensing courts, trade licensing boards, provincial and district land control boards, trade joint loans boards, wildlife compensation committees and national days celebration preparatory committees.

That district Kanu chairmen be members of the district development committees and that where the Kanu chairman is an MP, he should nominate one of his party officials to represent the party.

That Kanu chairmen of sub-branch, location and sub-location should be members of their respective sub-DDCs with the same proviso as for the DDC.

#### General

That the party should be active in mobilising public opinion in support of Government policies and programmes in addition to propagating the party constitution, rules and the role of the party in national development.

That the role of women and youth be highlighted at all party meetings and assistance be given to these groups to enable them to take part more fully in party activities.

That for large-scale tenders use of the existing Government training institutions for conducting seminars and other forms of training for its members.

#### Districts To Build Offices

Committee of building of Kanu offices held on December 3.

It was unanimously agreed that every district has to build a Kanu office and the following suggestions were agreed in the meeting:

--Design of the Kanu building will be nearly the same with little changes in every district. Every district had suggestions different from other districts but it was left entirely to the district branch in the meeting in proposing whether they like to build shops, houses, conference centres, MP and concillors office.

--The committee has agreed that to form committee for the collection of funds will be arranged by the district branches in consultation and approval by Kanu headquarters.

--The building will start in phases.

--Every branch should arrange with financial institutions if they can agree to give them loan to finish their building.

--The committee has appealed to the Kanu headquarters to pay all the arrears of the money in every district.

--The proposed Kanu Branch Office Sketch Plan to be distributed to all the district branches.

--The committee has appealed to Kanu headquarters to consider the drought district such as NEP Kanu headquarters to help them in building these Kanu offices by giving a grant of 50 percent of the amount required to build the office.

Secretary: Hon P.L. Odupoy and Hon J.P. Korellach.

Chairman: Hon Shariff Nassir

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KENYA

CLEAR GUIDELINES ARE WELCOME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The manner in which wananchi throughout the country responded to the Kanu membership drive conducted a few months ago clearly proved that the ruling party has the backing of the majority of the people.

Those entrusted with the important task of providing leadership of the party therefore must realise that whatever they do or fail to do for the party is being closely monitored by the members, who today can be counted in millions. Nevertheless the strength of the party cannot be judged by its huge membership alone. A lot depends on the kind of leadership it gets from those holding top positions in the organisation.

From the moment the party was formed its major role was to fight for our independence. Today its priority has changed and its major preoccupation is to formulate development policies and programmes for the entire nation. Unfortunately some Kanu leaders have yet to prove to wananchi that they all understand the role they are supposed to play in giving Kenya proper guidelines in its development strategy.

Instead of establishing joint programmes which identify our social and economic problems, a number of Kanu leaders seem to live in the past when the party's role was to fight for Uhuru. Uhuru--or at least political Uhuru--has come and has been with us for well over two decades. But as the founding father of this nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, used to tell us time and again, a lot needs to be done to bring about the fruits of independence, namely economic independence, in the hands of the wananchi.

Economic independence cannot come about through a miracle or empty words by party leaders. All must join hands in not only providing ideas but working hard to make sure that party leaders, civil servants and even those in the private sector understand the obligation to be united in order to see through any programme of action as is established by the party.

In other words, it is about time all Kanu leaders put the welfare of the people of this country before their own. It does not reflect well on them, for example, when there appears to be some kind of rift between some politicians and civil servants.

For the party to succeed in its various endeavours it must be able to work hand in hand with the Civil Service, the church, the private sector and members of the public. Among the most difficult tasks facing the party, and indeed the entire country, is to provide the nation with a workable policy to fight unemployment, tribalism and corruption. No such policy can be formulated (and if it is, it can hardly work) if all the people in the various sectors and particularly in the leadership of the party do not agree to adopt a collective sense of responsibility. Such a collective sense of responsibility will make sure that in future there will be no rifts between various party leaders or between party leaders and civil servants, or church leaders.

It would be foolhardy to pretend that the sense of collective responsibility among party leaders and others, either in Parliament or the Civil Service, will come about without a rigid policy guidelines introducing discipline in the ranks of the nation's leadership.

Recent behaviour by certain individuals proves clearly that the need for such discipline does indeed exist. After all, as President Moi recently said, party leaders must set a good example to the rest of the wananchi. But they can hardly do so if they themselves are not disciplined. The proposed measures announced yesterday at the end of the three-day Kanu seminar should go a long way in disciplining party members and leaders.

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CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

DETAILS ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION GIVEN

Nairobi KENYA BUILDER in English Dec 85 pp 23, 25

[Text] For a young nation like Kenya to develop meaningfully it requires a proper and durable road network to cover all parts of the country. This can only be achieved if those charged with the responsibility of making such roads have the necessary expertise and the relevant materials. Then there are those who are involved in the actual building of the roads and those who supply the necessary materials. One of the companies which supplies the raw materials is Colas East Africa Ltd., a locally registered company engaged in the manufacture of bitumen emulsions used for tarmacking roads.

Colas has been operating in East Africa since 1956 and is wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Although based in Nairobi, Kenya, the company's area of operations covers Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Colas manufactures a full range of emulsions for use in both road surfacings and industrial products. In addition to those products, Colas also provides a slurry seal service for road surfacing and operates bitumen distributors for application of thin road surfacings. The company recently engaged in the production of cutback grades of bitumen for use in alternative types of road surfacings.

Bitumen is one of the most versatile raw materials used in road surfacings, but it normally requires heating before use to make it liquid at ambient temperatures. In order to avoid this bitumen in the form of emulsion can be used at normal temperatures without heating, or alternatively a solvent may be added to produce a cutback grade of bitumen.

Since emulsions flow readily at normal temperature, this facilitates working in remote areas, in addition to saving energy. Generally, bitumen is derived from processing of crude oil through a refinery by passing it through a distillation process where lighter fractions are vapourised, leaving a residue of heavy oils and bitumen. Further distillation of the residue produces bitumen. This method of making bitumen emulsions with suitable characteristics began about 45 years ago and continuous development has resulted in the production of modern types of emulsions which are now used in numerous applications.

The range of bitumen emulsions produced by Colas East Africa include both cationic and anionic types. Within each type, a number of grades are manufactured in order to provide products suitable for use with different types of road-building materials and in different climatic conditions.

The type of road surfacings specified for Kenya include bitumen premix, bitumen with stone chippings, and slurry seals. Colas manufactures emulsions suitable for use in road surfacings with stone chippings or slurry seal. A slurry seal surface offers several advantages in road surfacings such as a smooth good looking surface which is resistant to abrasion under traffic, skidding, penetration by water and completely free of loose stone chippings.

The company has two machines that it uses in the application of slurry seal. Among the most recent projects in which it has been associated is the application of slurry seal surfacing in Kenya are the Mau Summit-Kericho-Kisumu Road, the Nakuru-Timboroa Road and the Thuchi-Nkubu Road. On each of these projects one of the slurry machines which the company operates was used to provide a road surface in accordance with specifications prepared by the road designers.

The emulsions produced by Colas East Africa are manufactured at their factory on Kampala Road in Nairobi's Industrial Area. From there, emulsions are manufactured and supplied to customers in either bulk or in drums. The products are manufactured to both local and international standards.

In addition to bitumen emulsions, Colas produces a range of industrial products for use on many civil engineering and construction projects.

Throughout its operation, Colas has engaged in continuous expansion and modernisation of its factory and the programme is continuing in a bid to improve the range of products offered to the public. To achieve this objective, Colas has maintained close contact with associated companies overseas. In addition, as part of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, technical information and assistance are available to improve services to the public.

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**KENYA**

**REMISSION GRANTED ON ROAD BUILDING EQUIPMENT**

**Nairobi KENYA BUILDER in English Dec 85 p 25**

[Text] The Minister for Finance, Prof George Saitoti, has remitted the whole of import duty and sales tax payable on the plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts imported under written authority from the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury by the firms named below for use in the road construction projects listed against their names between the periods specified provided that--(i) the plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts shall be re-exported out of Kenya by the importing firm not later than the expiry dates as respectively specified; (ii) if any of the plants, equipment, machinery and spare parts is disposed of locally at any time after importation or remains within Kenya after the expiry dates as respectively specified; the appropriate rate of duty shall be payable on any plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts not utilised in the construction of the project; and (iii) a list of all items remaining after the expiry date as well as those sold or disposed of locally shall be submitted to the Treasury through the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications.

**Tambach-Sergoit Road, TM-AM Construction Group, between April 1, 1985 and September 30, 1985;**

**Nairobi-Thika Road, Solel Boneh International Limited, between April 1, 1985 and February 28, 1987;**

**Nakuru-Timboroa Road, H.Z. and Co. Limited, between December 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985;**

**Uplands-Longonot Turn-off Road, Put Sarajevo General Engineering, between June 1, 1984 and November 21, 1985;**

**Thuchi-Nkubu Road, Kler International, between January 1, 1984 and March 11, 1986;**

**Marigat-Kabarnet Road, H.Z. and Co. Limited, between January 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985.**

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KENYA

GOVERNMENT ABANDONS FERTILIZER REHABILITATION PROJECT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 28-29

[Text] The Kenya government has finally given up attempts to rehabilitate the shs 630 million worth of equipment bought in 1975 by the controversial Ken-Ren fertiliser company which was liquidated in 1978. When the project between the US firm N-Ren and the Kenya government established another company, the National Agricultural Chemicals and Fertilisers Company (NACAF) with the sole purpose of going ahead with the completion of the fertiliser factory which Ken-Ren had intended to build in Mombasa. At that time, the project was envisaged to have been viable, and was intended to produce cheap fertilisers for farmers. Mr J.S. Mburu, a former permanent secretary who had been managing director of Ken-Ren, was moved over to NACAF and made responsible for ensuring that the shs 630 million worth of equipment that had been procured by Ken-Ren was installed and a fertilisers factory built.

In order to make the appropriate feasibility studies, evaluate and install the equipment at Mombasa, NACAF, through the recommendation of Mburu and a firm of management consultants, Howard Humphries, hired a Dutch firm, Stamicarborn, B.V., who were experts in fertiliser production. The agreement between NACAF and Stamicarborn was signed in December 1980, but during the next one year and a half there was a misunderstanding between NACAF and Stamicarborn, with Mburu claiming that the so-called experts were not fulfilling their contractual agreements according to schedule. In one internal memo, NACAF reported that "after a thorough study of the reports submitted by Stamicarborn on the fertiliser factory, it was quite evident that they were not giving correct information to NACAF for the revival of the factory. Instead, they wasted time on things that did not matter, including visits to Kenya for discussions which did not strictly follow the signed contract." The contract between Stamicarborn and NACAF was therefore terminated in June 1982, before a proper evaluation of the plants, machinery and equipment in Mombasa was done.

The Kenya government, however, decided to go ahead with the fertiliser factory project. It was therefore decided to seek assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). An expert from Unido, Mr V.S. Tillai was sent to Kenya to do what Stamicarborn had failed to do. After producing a series of technical papers and reports,

which were studied by an inter-ministerial committee that was dealing with the project, as well as the parastatal advisory committee, (PAC) the government decided that an attempt to rehabilitate the Ken-Ren equipment in Mombasa would not be viable. There was an apparent misunderstanding between the PAC and Tillai, who had wanted the government to go ahead with the project while the PAC was recommending that it should be abandoned.

The proposed project, which has now been abandoned was envisaged to produce over 200,000 tonnes of fertiliser annually and save the country millions of shillings in foreign exchange that is used for fertiliser importation. Following the recommendation by the PAC that the project be abandoned, the government has now de-registered NACAF as a company, and all its staff are to be re-deployed in the parent ministry of agriculture and other ministries while the equipment in Mombasa is scheduled to be sold by the official receiver. The PAC further recommended that future plans to establish a fertiliser production factory in Kenya should be divorced from the Ken-Ren/NACAF fiasco, and the government should make careful evaluation of all proposals before getting committed to any such project.

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KENYA

TEXTILES INDUSTRY RANKS AS MAJOR EMPLOYER

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 24-25

[Text] Although the textiles industry in Kenya can be described as still in its infancy, its development in terms of high quality products has been encouraging. The industry ranks among the top employers in Kenya. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the ministry of planning and national development, the spinning, weaving and finishing textiles employed 1,780 people in 1983. 9,972 people were employed in areas of the textile industry that manufacture finished textile goods in the same year. Knitting mills employed 4,424 people in the same year, while companies manufacturing wearing apparel employed 2,119 people. Other activities in the industry such as garment making and trade in textiles employed many more Kenyans. It is estimated that the textile industry in Kenya employs about 1/6 of Kenya's industrial work force. By 1980, it was estimated that the industry had capital investment estimated at shs 840 million.

The Kenya government, realising the potentials of the textiles industry in the economy, has invested heavily in the sector through parastatals such as the Industrial Development Bank, (IDB), the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), and the Development Finance Company of Kenya (DFCK). The textile companies in which the government has invested number 16 and are: East African Fine Spinners, Mea Garments, East African Clothing Company, Kenya Toray Mills, Raymond Woolen Mills, Polysynthetic E.A. Ltd., Sewing Thread Ltd., Kenya Textile Mills, Rift Valley Textile Mills, Kawan Enterprises, Kisumu Cotton Mills, Thika Cotton Mills, Yuken Textiles Ltd., Kenya Fibre Corporation, African Synthetic and Kenya Taitex Mills. The government has protected the textile industry heavily by permitting exports only in cases where the Kenyan mills do not make the product or cannot meet the demand; and by levying high duties on textile importation and banning importation of clothing. There is also a complete ban on the importation of second-hand clothing. Some observers, however, say that despite the trade barriers and other protectionist measures the government has applied on the textiles industry, the competitive position of Kenyan textile mills has deteriorated due to the loss of Ugandan and Tanzanian markets. Textile exports to the two neighbouring states have in the recent years declined substantially. According to CBS statistics, the value of clothing exports to Tanzania fell from KSh7,000 in 1976 to KSh6,000 in 1983. Clothing exports to Uganda were valued at KSh135,000 in

the same year. The textile industry, it is also suggested, suffers because it is forced to purchase cotton locally at prices which are higher than world price equivalents. In addition, some industry sources argue that considerable undocumented quantities of illegal imports of textile products find their way into the Kenya market each year and are sold at open air markets in towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Busia. Another problem facing the textiles industry in Kenya is over capacity. The twenty-nine textile mills in the country have an estimated installed annual weaving and knitting capacity of 83 million square metres. The domestic textile mills furnish the bulk of national cloth consumption (75% in 1977).

The textiles industry covers a wide area of industrial activity. The activities encompass such areas as fibre processing, yarn processing, fabric and garment making. Most of the activity is concentrated in the major towns of Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Mombasa, Thika and Nanyuki. The most developed areas of activity in the textile industry is garment manufacturing which has many medium and large manufacturing units scattered around the major towns in the country. These units make various types of knitwear and dress garment in innumerable designs and fashions to cater for the requirements of ladies, men and children. The only types of fabric which are not made locally by manufacturers are furnishing and upholstery interlining material, velvet and dacron material.

The ban on textile imports, some textiles manufacturers say has led to production of poor quality goods and is the reason why the Kenya textile industry has not been able to perform well in exports. Excessive protection, according to this view, has only ended up in over-capacity and low productivity in the industry since most manufacturers know that their market is well buffered and that consumers can only buy what they offer.

One of the problems the textile industry in Kenya has is lack of skilled manpower. However, this problem will soon be solved since the Kenya Textile Institute which has been established by the ministry of labour is already admitting students for various courses in the institute. The institute has workshops for training school leavers in spinning, weaving and processing. The institute, when it becomes fully operational, will also train young Kenyans in knitting and garment manufacturing. The institute has also been training local instructors who will be teaching at the institute once experts from the Netherlands who are at the institute on a technical assistance programme go. The Textile Institute project was funded by the Kenya government with assistance of the government of the Netherlands. Also recruited for training at the institute are assistant instructors and artisans who are to form the nucleus of maintenance staff in the future. And in view of the importance of quality control in the finished textiles ionoods, the institute in collaboration with the Kenya Bureau of Standards has plans to set up a national textiles testing laboratory whose primary role will be to assist in the preparation of standard testing procedures for fibre, cloth and chemicals. The institute is expected to turn out about 300 textile technologists every year once it becomes fully operational.

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CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

#### CONTINUED OUTFLOW OF INSURANCE CASH REPORTED

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 p 5

[Text] Kenya loses considerable sums of foreign exchange through remittance of insurance premiums, the Minister for Planning and National Development, Dr Robert Ouko, observed when he addressed the 29th annual dinner of the Insurance Institute of Kenya in Nairobi in early November. Indeed, said the Minister, there is some way to go before the insurance industry begins to contribute (properly) to economic development.

It is because of these factors that the government enacted the Insurance Act of 1984. This aims to curb the outflow of foreign currency through insurance companies and imposes stringent conditions on the shareholding of foreign insurance firms operating in Kenya.

Dr Ouko said Kenya earns some insurance foreign exchange, mostly from Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, whose goods pass through Kenya. In 1984, total foreign earnings from insurance premiums amounted to £4.7m. The outflow was several times higher at £22.09m. Said Dr Ouko: "There was a net outflow of £17.39m. in foreign exchange on insurance."

Over the years, Dr Ouko told the insurers at the dinner, the government has taken several measures designed to stem this outflow of forex through the insurance companies. These included the setting up of the Kenya National Assurance Company Ltd. and the Kenya Reinsurance Corporation, the latter to create scope for local and overseas companies to reinsure in Kenya. In 1978, the government directed that all insurance companies operating in Kenya be incorporated locally; later in the same year, the government ruled that import licences would be granted only if the imported goods were insured with local insurance firms.

Forex aside, the government supports the development of the insurance industry. Its expansion, said Dr Ouko, means more jobs for Kenyans. These have been growing from 2,276 in 1979 to nearly 4,000 this year.

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13 January 1986

## KENYA

## BUSINESS OFFERS FROM PAKISTAN REPORTED

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Text] A Pakistani trade mission which visited Kenya in November had a meeting with KAM representatives on November 6. The KAM officials were Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer and Miss M.W. Waiithaka, Executive Officer.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation, Haji R. Janoo introduced himself and summarised the sectors of Pakistan industry represented in the delegation. These included Heavy machinery: turnkey sugar plants, tractor, caravan, road-roller, pump, light diesel engine and bicycle manufacturers. Others: cotton yarn, textiles, sport goods, surgical dressing, surgical instruments and shipping industries.

On behalf of the delegation he expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended by the KAM and hoped that the good relations already existing between Kenya and Pakistan would be further enhanced by their visit. He hoped to see a reciprocal visit by a Kenyan team in the near future. He assured Kenyan manufacturers that Pakistan manufactured goods were of good quality, fairly priced and accompanied by top quality service.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation then invited members of his mission to mention their individual trade interests.

Mr S.N.R. Kazmi, of the Habib Group had been importing paper from Kenya for some time and was now interested in establishing a paper mill in Pakistan. His group was involved in the packaging, resins, chemicals, jute, building materials, auto parts and general engineering sectors and sought Kenyan business contacts in these fields.

Mr Zahoor Ahmed, of Heavy Mechanical Complex was interested in the supply and rehabilitation of sugar and cement plants, the supply of alcohol-from-molasses technology, machine tool engineering, supply of diesel pumps, engines, electrical transmission towers, textile technology, construction equipment and bicycles.

Mr A. Sarwar Mahmud of Radieux Limited said his company was engaged in exportation of semi-finished goods and wanted to establish trade contacts with Kenyan traders.

Mr S.M. Ishaq of Trading Corporation of Pakistan wanted to make contact with a variety of Kenyan businessmen as he was handling imports and exports on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

Mr A.F. Tapal of Tapal Tea Limited had been importing tea from Kenya and wanted to establish a joint venture in Pakistan to blend and pack East African tea.

Mr N. Ahmad of H. Nizam Din and Sons Limited was interested in investing in the Kenyan specialised textile industry especially in the canvas tent trade.

Mr K.A. Kazmi of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation hoped to be able to contact potential customers wanting to ship their goods to Pakistan.

Mr A. Mahmood, representing the Embassy of Pakistan in Nairobi, reminded the delegation and the KAM of the Sh 100 million credit line extended by the Government of Pakistan to Kenya for the purchase of industrial and agricultural machinery. He urged local businessmen and manufacturers to take advantage of the favourable trade conditions offered through a 10 years payback period at 7 1/2 percent interest rate.

Mr Ita recalled his visit to Pakistan in 1984 during which he was introduced to the Pakistani concept of 'backward integration'--progressively increasing the local content of manufactured goods. He was also impressed by the utilisation of intermediate or appropriate technology in Pakistan, especially in the spinning and weaving industries. He felt some of these techniques could be successfully adopted by Kenyan manufacturers.

The Director envisaged the future growth of the Kenyan auto parts industry and the horticultural products packaging industries and encouraged the Pakistani visitors to consider investment in these sectors. He also highlighted the need for longer visits by individual businessmen from Pakistan as a follow-up to the trade missions.

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KENYA

NIGERIANS SEEK TO STRENGTHEN LINKS

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Text] Representatives of the KAM met a visiting Nigerian trade mission from the Association of Nigerian Exporters led by Chief Mrs G.A. Ogunusi, president of the ANE, in Nairobi on November 4. The KAM was represented by Mr L. Riitho Ndungi, Chairman; Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer; Mr K. Kamanu, Executive Officer; and Miss M.W. Waithaka, Executive Officer. A Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA) official, Mr Peter B. Teya, was also present.

Mr Ndungi expressed the hope that the meeting would lay a foundation for closer links between ANE and KAM. He cited the Kenyan manufacturing sector as contributing 14 percent of the national GDP in a country where agriculture accounted for 30 percent of the GDP, and providing 21 percent of the total private sector employment and 11 percent of the total national employment. He described the manufacturing sector as being mainly agro-based comprising the food and beverage, tobacco and textile industries. The chemical, cement and rubber industries, the metal working and engineering industries also contributed to industrial output in Kenya, he said.

The Chairman hailed the good relationship existing between the Association and the Government, especially the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Planning and National Development, Agriculture and Livestock Development, and Labour. He gave as an example the annual budget, four months prior to which the Government consulted the Association seeking to know its views on what shape those aspects of the budget affecting the manufacturing sector should take. This type of co-operation and mutual consultation had greatly facilitated the operations of Kenyan companies since the pace of industrialisation in the country could only be dictated by government policies and basic guidelines.

In reply to questions from the Nigerian delegation, the Chairman clarified the following points:

a. The Kenya Government encouraged exports by the manufacturing sector by offering incentives such as:

i) Export Compensation: a rebate which was paid at 20 percent of the export turnover for an exporting company.

ii) Removal of sales tax on exports.

iii) Rationalisation of tariffs to encourage importation of raw materials for manufacture and to discourage importation of finished goods which could be locally manufactured.

iv) Removal of sales tax/import duty on machinery.

v) Liberalisation of import licensing to facilitate importation of raw materials.

vi) Allocation of foreign exchange to individuals and organisations who are engaged in foreign market surveys and export promotions.

b. The Chairman cited the Kenya Industrial Estates as having been initiated to assist small-scale manufacturers. These estates were established in the major urban centres in Kenya and excluded large manufacturers from using their facilities.

c. The Chairman described Kenya Export Year efforts in 1984 as having successfully increased export earnings to emphasise that a continued effort would have to be made to sustain this momentum.

d. Although very little local manufacture of capital machinery and plant for manufacturing industries was being carried out, the Chairman hoped that as industries tooled spare parts for machinery themselves, they would develop a capacity for machining and assembling equipment locally.

e. He explained that Kenyan exporters were not permitted to retain their export earnings in foreign banks and that as yet no credit facilities had been offered as inducement to manufacturers who export to increase their exports. He noted that the Government had recently allowed some companies to commence manufacturing in bond primarily for export. Most agricultural commodities which were foreign exchange earners, coffee, tea, etc. were handled by statutory boards although a few individuals and organisations continued to operate export businesses.

Mr Ogunusi thanked the KAM Chairman for taking time to explain how Kenyan manufacturers contributed to Kenya's export drive. The Chairman of the ANE Kenya Committee, Mr A.F. Olasebikan, thanked the KAM for its kind reception and hoped that the two countries would be able to learn more from each other in the field of export promotion. He hoped that a reciprocal visit would soon be made by a Kenyan delegation to Nigeria.

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KENYA

POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND SEEN

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 4-5

[Text] On behalf of the KAM, Mr L. Riitho Ndungu, Chairman; Mr D.G. Bhattessa; Mr Manu Chandaria; Mr R.G. Mwai; Mr N. Nganga; Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.N. Otido, Secretary/Administrator, and Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer met a member of a New Zealand trade mission in Nairobi at the end of October. Mr D.W. Sifuma of the Kenya External Trade Authority was present.

The Chairman welcomed Mr R.E. Graves of the NZ trade team and gave a brief history of KAM, its objects and the membership. The Director, supported by Mr Graves, explained to the meeting why other members of the trade mission were unable to attend the discussion at the KAM, the reason being that they were at that time meeting with government officials on government-to-government aid. The team had therefore sent Mr Graves to KAM for a private sector discussion as Mr Graves was in charge of external trade in New Zealand.

Mr Graves outlined the purpose of their mission as being a follow-up of their Prime Minister's visit to Kenya in April this year aimed at establishing economic and trade links between the two countries. Within this policy framework the New Zealand Government hoped to open up its markets for Kenyan goods on favoured terms in addition to its present G.S.P. systems.

The New Zealand Government would like Kenyan manufacturers to use this chance to increase their exports to New Zealand. Having had a chance to study the KAM Members' Handbook, Mr Graves listed the following potential exports to New Zealand:

1. Canned fruits
2. Plywood Veneers
3. Confectionery
4. Peanuts and cashewnuts
5. Yarn and Fabrics of cotton
6. Fishing flies
7. Handicrafts
8. Wire rods and nuts
9. Leather goods



10. Fruit juices
12. Precious stones
13. Fluorspar
14. Sisal
15. Tea
16. Pyrethrum
17. Coffee
18. Spices

Mr Graves however, cautioned Kenya manufacturers to pack exports to New Zealand according to the requirements of the market and in compliance with their packaging standards which were rigid and high.

One of the likely obstacles was pointed out earlier regarding the high and rigid standards of packaging--a requirement which could force local exporters to send their products in bulk to be repacked in New Zealand.

The other was the distance between Kenya and New Zealand, coupled with lack of regular and direct sea vessels and airflights plying between the two countries. It was, however, pointed out that with the intended increase in the volume of trade between Eastern and Southern African States and New Zealand it would be possible for Nedlloyd to regularise their transportation. Plans were also underway for Qantas airways to set up a co-ordinating office in Nairobi to facilitate air traffic flow between New Zealand and the PTA States.

The Chairman thanked Mr Graves for sparing the time to meet with members of the KAM Executive Committee on how Kenya can benefit from New Zealand's trade liberalisation policy through exports to that country.

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KENYA

**BIG BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT LIKELY IN 1985**

**Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 6-7**

[Text] Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to rise by more than 4 percent in 1985, estimates the half-yearly economic report released by Dr Robert Ouko, Minister for Planning and National Development, on October 31. This conclusion is based on favourable weather and sound budgetary policies. Indeed, a third of this growth--which will be close to the 5.3 percent that Prof George Saitoti, the Minister for Finance, projected in his budget proposals for fiscal 1985/86--may be attributed to the recovery in value added for agricultural production which declined overall by 3.7 percent in 1984. Agricultural production is expected to be higher than that of the comparable period last year and to more than make up for the effects of the drought. The performance of the rest of the economy has been mixed in the first half of 1985.

Manufacturing output rose by 3.8 percent in this period compared to 3.3 percent in the same period in 1984. This rise, says the report, is a consequence of increased consumer spending arising from increased real income as observed at end 1984. The value of sales rose by 5.5 percent in the first quarter of this year, compared to 18.6 percent in the first quarter of last year.

In food processing, production of meat and mutton declined to 9,300 tonnes compared to 12,900 tonnes in the first half of 1984, largely as a result of the drought. The rains, however, boosted milk output slightly to 116m litres, up from 106m litres in the first half of last year. Thanks to substantial imports of grains, mills were able to maintain an appreciable level of output of wheat flour at 126,000 tonnes, up from 109,000 tonnes in the first six months of 1984; maize flour output remained at roughly last-year levels. Output of other products in the food processing sector recorded modest increases in this period, except sugar and edible oils and fats. Beverages and tobacco, except spirits and manufactured tobacco, recorded increases in volume of output.

The report reckons that price increases may have depressed demand for manufactured tobacco and spirits. Beer output rose 10.4 percent to 106m litres, partly as a result of exports. Indeed, says the report, the value of exports of alcoholic beverages increased two-fold during the period under review.

Although there was a decline in imports of raw materials, particularly synthetic fibres, used in the textiles and clothing industries in this period, there was still some increase in output. Production of polyester and nylon fabrics, for example, went up from 1,292 tonnes in the first half of 1984 to 1,629 tonnes in the first half of this year; 2,274 tonnes of polyester yarn were produced in this period, compared to 1,527 tonnes in the similar period of 1984. Output of leather shoes rose from around 680,000 pairs in 1984 to 709,000 pairs this year. Timber products showed a mixed performance: production of sawn timber, wooden chairs and mattresses went down while that of doors, windows and teacheasts went up.

Output of paper and chemical products is estimated to have fallen a sharpish 24.5 percent during the second quarter of 1985 compared to the second one of last year. Indeed, except for paper bags and sacks, toilet paper and petroleum products, other products in this sector showed a downward trend in output in the second quarter of this year. Thanks, perhaps, to good domestic demand, output of rubber and plastic products went up in the first half of 1985. Rubber shoes output went up by 3.7 percent, motor vehicle tyres by 9.7 percent and plastic bottles by 38.5 percent, for instance. Non-metallic and metal products recorded declines, according to the data available.

Cement output is estimated to have declined by 2.1 percent in the first half of 1985, down to 548,000 tonnes from 560,000 tonnes in the first half of last year. This partly reflected the depressed state of the building and construction sector, partly falling export demand. Exports of cement fell to around 181,000 tonnes in the period January-June 1985 compared to exports of 254,000 tonnes in the first half of last year. Subsidised exports by competitors in Asian countries, it is suspected, are the culprits. Domestic consumption of cement went up to 331,000 tonnes in the period under review, compared to 258,000 tonnes in the similar period of last year. Much of the increased consumption is attributed to the Standard 8 classes construction programme.

The output of most products in the electrical and transport equipment industries, says the report, showed "commendable" increases. Output of miscellaneous manufacturing industries, however, showed a sharp decline. In transport, the import of assembled and unassembled passenger and transport vehicles rose during the first half of 1985. Overall the report anticipates that manufacturing sector output will maintain its upward trend.

If the news about manufacturing was rather good, it was not quite the same case with external trade and the balance of payments. Domestic export earnings declined by 2.3 percent in the period while the import bill went up by 13.4 percent, partly as a result of a depreciated shilling. As a result, the country recorded a higher deficit in the balance of trade in the first half of 1985 compared to the first half of last year. Coffee and tea, however, did well in this period: coffee earnings rose from £93.9m in the first half of 1984 to £104.2m in the first half of this year, a rise of about 11 percent; tea earnings rose from £100.5m in the first half of 1984 to £106.5m in the same period this year. Both products

are facing a price decline this year, that of tea being more pronounced (although there's word that a drought in Brazil might have cut its crop by nearly half which is tending to push up prices in the coffee auctions). Exports of petroleum products, mainly jet fuel, recorded a sharp decline of around 28 percent (to £53.7m) while re-exports fell by 4 percent (to £10.7m).

Imports of manufactured goods rose by 10 per, machinery and transport equipment by 2 percent and fuels and lubricants also by 2 percent. There was a large increase in all other imports of 42 percent.

The report reckons that export revenue is likely to rise only slightly this year due to the fall in prices of the two major exports, coffee and tea. The fall in coffee prices has been attributed to the fixing of excessive quotas for the 1984-85 marketing year. Against this scenario, Kenya's production of coffee is set to rise beyond last year's production total of 129,000 tonnes. Tea prices have been falling due to India's re-entry into export markets against rising world production.

The country's trade deficit increased from £128.6m in the first half of 1984 to £208.3m in the first half of this year, a change of 62 percent. One reason for this deficit has been the high level of food imports, which were still high in the first six months of this year; these are expected to decline in the second half of this year following the good rains which are expected to result in ample harvests. Trade forecasts for the whole year show that exports are expected to remain at the 1984 level while imports will rise faster, by about 9 percent, as a result of which the overall trade deficit will increase.

To help deal with the balance of payments, Kenya entered into a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund to purchase up to 85.2m Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), or K£68.8m, over the next 12 months. The purchases are being financed by the IMF's ordinary resources and other resources. Kenya's current quota stands at SDR 142m (£114.7m). The overall balance of payments deficit for the period January to June 1985 has been estimated at £10.2m, compared to one of £50.8m in the similar period of last year. An overall balance of payments deficit, says the report, is expected for the whole of 1985.

Monthly foreign exchange holdings averaged £350m between January and June this year compared to an average of £340m in the similar period of 1984. Total domestic credit was higher in this period as well, the lowest being recorded in March when credit stood at £1,318m. The fact that private credit expanded more rapidly, says report, is also reflected in the level of imports, which rose significantly in this period. The level of money supply itself has been rising, notably since December 1984, reaching £1,386m in June 1985. Commercial bank liquidity reflected a similar trend as in the past few years, the ratio being high early in the year--especially February and March when it stood at 27 percent--and then falling to lower levels by June. It stood at 20 percent by June.

Looking ahead, the report reckons that as a result of the recovery in agriculture, agro-based industries are expected to experience increased rates of output. Further trade liberalisation policies announced in June this year are expected to stimulate the rate of output in manufacturing so that growth in 1985 is therefore expected to be appreciably higher than the 4.1 percent recorded last year. The rate of inflation will remain around its June level, i.e., 11.2 percent. Exports are expected to grow at a declining rate as a result of deteriorating terms of trade; imports are expected to be higher because of increased domestic demand as a result of trade liberalisation. The country, concludes the report, is thus likely to suffer a considerable deficit in its balance of payments in 1985 as opposed to the £39 surplus registered last year.

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13 January 1986

## KENYA

## EXPORT OF SURPLUS MAIZE PLANNED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 27-28

[Text] Kenya is planning to export 200,000 tons of maize according to a report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The report, entitled "Food Situation in African Countries Affected by Drought," says maize exports will be necessitated by a surplus in the 1985 crop production. While the news that Kenya will export maize confirms that the country is finally out of the danger zone of shortages of this important staple food, some observers are wondering whether exporting maize is the only way to deal with a national maize surplus. Experience from the 1984 drought which forced the country to make massive imports of maize and other foods last year showed that food production in Kenya is vulnerable to weather conditions and some observers believe that exporting maize in 1985 and seeking food the next year, in the event of a drought, may not speak well of the planning mechanism responsible for food production in Kenya.

According to the FAO report, the reason given by Kenya for resorting to maize exports is storage problems expected from a rapid buildup of maize stocks of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). The monopoly maize marketing board which had earlier forecasted that it would purchase 660,000 tons of maize from farmers has increased its forecast of purchases to 720,000 tons. The board now expects the maize surplus to flood the open markets thus depressing its domestic sales of the crop. Low domestic sales of NCPB stock, the report notes, would increase storage and cash flow problems for the board. In order to alleviate the expected storage problems, the country has decided to export the maize.

The report also notes that earlier estimates of the output of maize from the 1985 crop season have been increased, reflecting an increase in the already harvested area to 1.8 million tons and an anticipated increase in the yields to 1.8 tons per hectare. During good harvests, maize storage has always been a problem to Kenya. The FAO multi-donor mission on Kenya in 1984 found that NCPB's storage capacity amounts to 675,000 tons (7.5 million bags). This includes silos, bins and shed type warehouses. In addition, there are privately-owned stores, notably in Mombasa, which can be hired if required. Other maize stores in the country are those owned by private grain millers located primarily in Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa.

These millers use their storage facilities for holding working stocks and milled products. In the event of a national surplus in maize production, the government has always resorted to exporting the crop. In 1977 when the country recorded a bumper maize harvest, the government exported 1.5 million bags of maize to Zambia at a throw away price. However, due to poor rains the following year, the anticipated high output never materialised and the country found itself in an embarrassing situation of a maize shortage. In June last year the government said Kenya needed a total of between 0.9 and 1.1 million tons of maize following a shortfall in maize supplies in the country as a result of the failure of the 1983 short rains and the 1984 long rains.

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KENYA

'GOOD CLIMATE FOR INVESTMENT' REPORTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 p 28

["Text" of speech by M.A.K. Alizai, Director of Investments, International Finance Corporation, at a luncheon in Nairobi last week to mark the signing of the financing agreement for Oil Crops Development Ltd]

[Text] Your Excellency the Vice President, Honourable ministers and distinguished guests, on behalf of IFC, CDC and Barclays Bank, the primary lenders to the Oil Crop Development Limited, I would like to take a few minutes to make some brief comments.

First, I would like to thank the government of Kenya for creating and sustaining the dynamic and hospitable investment climate that makes it possible for investors to continue to undertake new major projects which are necessary to maintain Kenya's pace of development. An environment that permits both local and foreign capital and human resources to be mobilised for productive enterprises is a very valuable and necessary ingredient for economic development. I would like to pay tribute to the dynamic leadership of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for realising the importance of this and for continuing to pursue policies which facilitate private sector development. I wish also to thank East Africa Industries and Unilever for taking the initiative to launch the domestic production of oil seeds and for making resources available for all the initial preparatory work for the project. I also thank them for the confidence they placed in CDC and IFC by inviting us to become their partners in Oil Crop Development Limited.

Secondly, I would like, again on behalf of IFC, CDC and Barclays Bank, to say that we are extremely happy to participate in financing the domestic production of vegetable oil in Kenya because we believe this will bring major economic benefits to the country and enhance the quality of life of Kenyans--and this, of course, is the primary goal of all development efforts. As we all know, Kenya has experienced major problems in respect of its terms of trade and balance of payment in recent years. Kenya's balance of merchandise trade has not only been negative since 1964 but has been deteriorating from a deficit of Ksh 170 million or about 2.6% of Gross Domestic Production in 1964 to Kshs 7.4 billion in 1984 or 11.6% of Gross Domestic Product. The continuing adverse balance of trade has become a

serious constraint on Kenya's economic development. As part of its overall programme to address this problem and in order to adjust the structure of its economy, Kenya has been making serious effort to compress the volume of imports. This effort to contain the volume of imports has, of course, been accompanied by a determined bid to shift away from importing consumer goods in order to increase imports of capital goods that directly contribute towards increasing Kenya's own domestic production capacity.

We believe that by financing this project we are facilitating the cultivation of crops that will produce vegetable oil locally to replace imports of oils and fats. This way, we are supporting the government effort to improve the country's balance of payments position and improve economic performance. When fully developed this project is expected to save Kenya about half of the \$40 to 60 million that the country spends each year on importing fats and oils.

Thirdly, I believe this project will enhance Kenya's agricultural production. As we all know, Kenya's economy is fundamentally agricultural. Agriculture accounts for about 35% of Gross Domestic Product, nearly 70% of employment and about 50% of Kenya's foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture provides food and employment to Kenya's growing population, it generates foreign exchange that buys capital goods for development and it supplies local raw materials for Kenya's developing industrial sector. However, only 18% of Kenya's land area is considered high potential agricultural land and, for Kenya's agricultural production to continue to grow, it is necessary to utilize the good land more intensively. This project will introduce oilseed crops as rotation crops with maize, wheat and barley, and hence make it possible for agricultural land to be used more intensively. Furthermore, the project will provide its own agricultural extension services to smallholders and large scale farmers. The improved agricultural practices that farmers will acquire from the project's agricultural extension officers will also be used by farmers to improve agricultural productivity for other crops. If this happens, and I believe it will, this project would have contributed significant educational benefits to the small scale farmers.

Fourthly, we are keen to support this project because, besides being an important project for Kenya, it is an excellent example of international partnership in development. It will bring together: (a) the financial resources of CDC, IFC, Barclays and others, (b) the agricultural knowledge and management resources of Unilever through East Africa Industries and (c) several thousand resourceful smallholders, large scale farmers and farming contractors, and (d) local oilseed millers. We are delighted to see all this effort, involving an important agricultural activity, undertaken entirely by the private sector.

Finally, I would like to reaffirm IFC's commitment to continue assisting and supporting private sector investments in productive enterprises that meet our criteria of technical, financial and economic viability. IFC was created to facilitate economic development by assisting private enterprises in developing countries. Since Kenya became a member of IFC, IFC has already committed about \$70 million to assist twenty-two projects in Kenya. We hope to continue to build our partnership with Kenya's private sector.

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KENYA

PERFORMANCE OF AIRLINE EXAMINED

Nairobi INDUSTRIAL REVIEW in English Dec 85 pp 2-3

[Text] Kenya's aviation history has its roots in the setting up of the East African Airways Corporation in 1946 which later was to become a component body of the East African Community. Up to the break-up of the community in 1977, the airline was running profitably and flew to all major cities of the world including various small towns in East Africa. The break-up of the community necessitated the creation of Kenya Airways, the national flag carrier, but the performance of the new airline turned out to be poor right from the start. The government invested shs 1,000 million in the setting up of Kenya Airways but by 1980 the airline had already accumulated losses amounting to more than three times its share capital. Faced with grave financial problems, the airline embarked on a belt-tightening exercise which saw some staff being declared redundant, dropping some of its routes, reducing frequencies in others and closing sales offices abroad.

In 1981 Kenya Airways, with the help of International Air Transport Association (IATA), prepared a shs 2 billion 15-year development plan aimed at steering the airline through a profitable course. The study covered the airlines staff, organisation, fleet, route network and operations and it recommended that for Kenya Airways to operate profitably it must have an integrated route structure, total replacement of aircraft and ground facilities, more intensive efforts at promoting the country's tourist industry and government protection to ensure a fair and proper operational and regulatory environment, enabling the airline to secure an adequate share of the market.

Some of the recommendations of the project began to be implemented in 1982. By October this year the airline had acquired the first of two Airbus A310 planes to replace its aging Boeing 707's. The first phase of the reorganisation in 1982 included the creation of five departments, namely corporate planning and services, commercial finance, technical and office of assistant to the managing director's department. Staff redeployment was carried out and the airline also undertook in-depth studies on alternative programmes for re-equipment. During the first year of its reorganisation programme the airline experienced a slight over-all improvement in its traffic performance. While passenger-kilometres on domestic flights dropped



by nearly 5 percent, international flights recorded an increase of over 4 percent which was sufficient to offset the fall in domestic passenger-kilometres, leading to an over 3 percent overall increase in total passenger-kilometres. Total utilisation of freight capacity improved by 5.6 percent even though overall both freight and passenger capacities remained under-utilised.

There was, however, a marked improvement in the operations of Kenya Airways in 1983 which led to improved competitiveness. A number of route changes were effected on both international and domestic flights. On international routes, the eastern route through Karachi was replaced by a direct flight from Nairobi to Bombay. A bigger aircraft was introduced on the Nairobi-Entebbe route and a daily flight to Kisumu was started in 1983 while in March 1984 a twice weekly service to Dar-es-Salaam was introduced. These innovations had a positive impact and there was increased traffic performance both domestically and internationally for passenger and freight between 1982 and 1983.

Passenger-kilometres went up by 11.4 percent and 2.1 percent respectively for domestic and international flights between 1982 and 1983. While the passenger capacity utilisation factor on domestic traffic dropped from 62.0 to 54.8 percent, international traffic recorded a rise from 57.7 to 66.5 percent between 1982 and 1983. Total freight carried increased from 112.3 million kg-kilometres during 1982 to 12.7 million kg-kilometres during 1983. And as a result, the total freight capacity utilisation factor went up from 53.6 percent in 1982 to 56.3 percent in 1983. Thus the airline improved the level of utilisation of both passenger and freight capacities.

This trend continued in 1984 when passenger-kilometres covered increased by 7 percent and 6 percent for domestic and international flights respectively. Total passenger-kilometres covered was therefore 6 percent higher in 1984 than in 1983 and passenger capacity utilisation increased 55 percent in 1983 to 72 percent in 1984 for domestic flights while the utilisation for international flights decreased from 67 percent, 56 percent during the same period. Overall, freight capacity utilisation went up marginally while passenger utilisation rose by 5 percent, also indicating improved levels of utilisation for both passenger and freight capacities. In addition to the improvements in various aspects of the airline's operations, the government expects that the airline will begin to make good money with the acquisition of the new Airbus planes.

Major international airlines are served at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi but an all important sector of the aviation industry is the air charter business based at the Wilson Airport, Nairobi. Wilson Airport services over 300 light aircrafts that use the airport owned by the charter companies, private individuals or non-commercial organisations. The charter business is mainly passenger oriented with comparatively little cargo business. The bulk of the business is from tourists but some of the companies have a leaning towards business clients. The major air charter companies at Wilson airport include Air Kenya Sunbird, Safari Air Services, Pioneer Air Services, Z. Boskovic Air Charters, C.M.C. Aviation

Services and Cooper Skybird Air Charters. There are other prominent, but non-commercial, operators at Wilson such as the Kenya Police airwing, the Flying Doctor Service and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship.

Over the last seven years or so, however, the number of air charter companies at Wilson airport have not increased and the tendency has been for the existing companies to merge. The absence of new arrivals has been attributed mainly to the high import duty levied on new aircraft and spare parts and this has also made it difficult for the existing companies to expand. The government introduced the high duty tariffs at about the same time that the Gulf war had led to an increase in the cost of aviation fuel for the light aircrafts. The fuel, Avgas, was previously imported from Venezuela and at a higher cost. Air charter operators have expressed a desire to buy the more modern turbine engine aircraft which are in the long run cheaper to operate than the existing piston engine aircraft. With the high duty, however, this has not been possible. Despite an increase in the demand for air charter services, operators are increasingly spending more and more money in servicing old aircraft.

#### Local Air Charter Operators

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Air Kenya-Sunbird Limited            | 15. Autair Helicopters (K) Limited     |
| 2. Safari Air Services Limited          | 16. Coast Car Hire and Tours Limited   |
| 3. Pioneer Air Services Limited         | 17. Air Mara Limited                   |
| 4. Z. Boskovic Air Charters Limited     | 18. Pegasus Flyers Limited             |
| 5. C.M.C. Aviation Limited              | 19. Ceneast Airlines (Mombasa)         |
| 6. Missionary Aviation Fellowship       | 20. Virunga Air Cargo                  |
| 7. A.D. Aviation (Aircharter) Limited   | 21. Adventures Alost (Kenya) Limited   |
| 8. 99 Flying Club                       | 22. Equair Limited                     |
| 9. Skyways Limited                      | 23. H.P. Gauff KG Limited              |
| 10. Cooper Skybird Air Charters Limited | 24. Singiwa Limited                    |
| 11. Balloon Safaris Limited             | 25. Western Airways Limited            |
| 12. African Express Airways (K) Limited | 26. Air Sprays (E.A.) Limited (Nakuru) |
| 13. Geosurvey International Limited     | 27. Skytrials Limited (Nakuru)         |
| 14. Aero Club of East Africa            | 28. Managair Limited (Mombasa)         |
|   | 29. Geographics Limited (Mombasa)      |
|   | 30. Aerial Crop Sprays (Nakuru)        |

/9317

CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

BRIEFS

**KENYANISATION OF TRANSPORT AGENTS**—The government plans to Kenyanise all transport commission agents which arrange for transportation of goods in the import and export trade, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Okondo disclosed recently. A transport commission agent can arrange for a foreign transporter to bring foreign goods into Kenya or transport Kenyan goods to another country; in any arrangement, disclosed the Minister, many of these transport agents are paid in foreign currency. Transport commission agents are therefore quite important in the development of a country, particularly as earners of foreign currency. The government, Mr Okondo said, has no effective way of stopping foreign-owned commission agents being paid in foreign countries. But if they were Kenyan-owned, he said, "we would have their services paid for in Kenya, in foreign currency, and thus earn the country foreign exchange." It is for this reason, indeed, that the government intends to Kenyanise these agents, of which there are many, a goodly number of them owned by foreign interests. [Text] [Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 p 6] /9317

**DAM FOR KAJIADO**—The Tana-Athi Rivers Development Authority (Tarda) has plans to construct a large dam near Nguruman in Kajiado to be used to generate 120 megawatts of power. A hydrologist with the authority, Mr Wilson Kariuki, said the project which will initially cost Sh5 billion, will spread along 500 hectares of land along the Uaso Nyiro River and will benefit both Narok and Kajiado Districts when potential donors approve it. Speaking to members of the Kajiado District Development Committee on Friday, and accompanied by an agricultural economist with the authority, Mr David Killavi, Mr Kariuki told the DDC members that the same water will be utilised for irrigation purposes by the local people. Earlier on a local veterinary surgeon, Dr John Tameno, presented a paper on the improvement of Ngong Hills to make it an attractive tourist area. Dr Tameno proposed that the Government improve the hill so that the county council could build a tourist hotel. The DDC told the council to study the proposal, saying it looked feasible towards assisting the council. The DDC chairman, Mr Harry Wamubeyi, who is also the area DC, appealed to leaders and intellectuals to bring any ideas on any development nature which would improve the development of the district which, he said, was in line with the district focus strategy.—KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Dec 85 p 4] /9317

REPATRIATION OF SECT MEMBERS--Twenty-seven Zimbabweans, members of the de-registered African Gospel Church of God, who have been in Kenya illegally, are to be repatriated, a Nairobi court was told yesterday. An immigration officer, Mr George Wanjala, told the court that the Immigration Department intended to have the 27—who included 24 women and three men—taken back to Zimbabwe. All the 27 first appeared in court on November 22 on charges of being in Kenya illegally. They were each accused separately that on November 21 they were found in Meru town illegally. The accused include Sera Stefani, Juliyeta Nedewedzo, Jeni Rameki, Eginesi Botobeth, Oripia Hosiya, Marie Lazaro, Irene Chipongori, Anna Mbwe, Sereriyi Sambe, Mariamu Hamende, Nanip Zirewa, Anne Muzare, Anne Sikunubwe, Twabeti Mwanga, Magie Ampunda, Temeri Thomas, Joisi Edward, Efele Luphala, Vailet Matamhire, Tamare Sipirwingani, Firipa Chirume, Thomas Dube, Gideon Musole, Sara Mareten, Marha Lazaro and Moses Haminda. They were all unrepresented when they appeared in court yesterday before a Nairobi Senior Resident Magistrate, Mr S.E.O Bosire. Mr Wanjala applied for their cases to be withdrawn under Section 87 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr Bosire granted the application. The magistrate then asked the immigration officer what he intended to do with them. Mr Wanjala said the Immigration Department was ready to have the 27 repatriated. The Zimbabweans were escorted to court cells by policemen to await repatriation. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Dec 85 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/704

**LIBERIA**

**LUP CANDIDATE VIEWS LEGISLATIVE SEATS**

**Kpoleh on Inter-Party Consultations**

**AB182246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Dec 85**

[Text] The presidential candidate of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP], William Gabriel Kpoleh, has said that he will address the local and international press on issues of national concern as soon as all LUP members still in protective custody around the country are released. A LUP release issued in Monrovia today quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that the withdrawal of the joint complaint filed with the Special Elections Commission, Secom, by the LUP, the Liberia Action Party, and the Unity Party, will only be done prior to the consultations with Dr Edward B. Kesselly and Jackson F. Doe.

Speaking to LUP Supreme Council members yesterday at the party headquarters on Capitol by-pass, Monrovia, in the first meeting since the 12 November 1985 abortive invasion by rebels led by late former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, Mr Kpoleh emphasized that only these two political leaders are competent to discuss the issue with him. The LUP national leader noted that national unification has been the cornerstone of the formation of LUP, and his party's positions on 5 and 9 November 1985 respectively, were purposely for national reconciliation but were ignored, according to the release. As LUP still stands for national reconciliation to ensure the total eradication of political corruption, violations of human rights, political, social and economic rights of all of the people, LUP will only accept her legislative seats provided a convention of the party is held to review the act of the Supreme Council, but the Council itself cannot review its completed act, he concluded.

**NDPL Reacts to Kpoleh**

**AB212319 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Dec 85**

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] says the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] is acting contrary to the framework of peace and unity conceived by other political parties. According to the secretary general of the NDPL, Oscar Quiah, the attitude of LUP's standard bearer, Gabriel W. Kpoleh, to maintain that his party will not take the three seats does not portray a mature politician.



A press release issued from the headquarters of LUP on Wednesday quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that LUP's withdrawal of the joint complaint filed to the Special Elections Commission [Secom] by LUP, Unity Party and the Liberia Action Party [LAP] would only be done after consultations with the standard bearers of Unity Party and the LAP. The release further quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that only those two political leaders are competent to discuss the issue of accepting seats with him.

Commenting on the statement, NDPL Secretary General Oscar Quiah said it is now time that Mr Kpoleh begin to think in terms of the nation and not himself, adding that selflessness in politics is the nucleus of political success.

/8309

CSO: 3400/703

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL LAUDED--Police Director Wilfred Clarke says the cordial relations established between the State of Israel and Liberia will continue to foster good relationship. He said such ties and links will also contribute meaningfully toward the disciplining of officers of the national police force of Liberia. Speaking yesterday at the closing program of the police crowd control force at the Police Academy in Paynesville, outside Monrovia, Mr Clarke expressed appreciation on behalf of the police family to Governments of Israel and Liberia for the opportunity afforded the police force. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Dec 85 AB] /12712

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG--The Government of Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany have signed a more than \$7 million agreement under Germany's financial and technical assistance component. The agreement was signed recently in the West German capital, Bonn, by Deputy Planning Minister, Emelia Ward, on behalf of the Liberian Government. Out of the amount, \$4 million will be used as assistance towards German-sponsored projects in the country, while more than \$3 million is the grant for technical assistance. The Nimba County rural development project will receive more than \$3 million, while the remaining \$2.24 million will be allocated to the Small Enterprise Financing Organization, SEFO, the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, and the Bomi wood saw-mill project in Tubmanville, Bomi County. The agreement provides for a grace period of 10 years with a 2 percent interest and a maturity stage of 30 years. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Dec 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/702

ZAIRE /

NEW ORDINANCES ON FIREARMS WELL RECEIVED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Editorial in the column "Viewpoints"]

[Text] Tuesday a series of ordinances were promulgated by the president and founder of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, pertaining to the system governing weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Zaire. Along the same lines, the chief of state signed another ordinance setting forth the measures for the implementation of this system.

These two ordinances were welcomed by the public, to the extent that they served to clarify a certain situation. For with the regulation of the possession of firearms, it will be possible in the future to identify all those carrying weapons. And the departments with jurisdiction in this sector will have the advantage of knowing exactly how many weapons there are, and in what category.

Article 6 of the first ordinance is clear in stating the following: "No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer, distribute, transport, import or store sword canes, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles with a caliber of more than 6 millimeters, knuckledusters, rifles whose barrels or stocks can be dismantled into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons with toxic effect and all offensive and secret weapons."

Generally speaking, these prohibitions do not pertain to the members of our armed forces. It was quite naturally high time that these laudable measures were approved. Precisely because we should not have tolerated so long the fact that, with the resurgence of banditry, particularly in the urban sectors, firearms are consistently used to kill peaceful citizens.

The same is the case with our fauna, innumerable rare species of which are very often the targets of poachers who devote themselves illegally to tireless hunting with firearms of the animals in our national park. The public hopes that with the strict implementation of this ordinance, the public peace as well as the defense of the territory and all its assets will be better safeguarded. Similarly, the new provisions and effects should recall to the minds of all those entrusted with ammunition that, as is perfectly well-known, it costs the country too dear to allow unpatriotic citizens to make use of ammunition, or rather to waste it, for purposes which are illegal and harmful in more than one way.

ZAIRE

LAW REGULATING PRODUCTION, POSSESSION OF ARMS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5, 6, 7, 8 Sep 85

[5 Sep 85 pp 6-7]

[Text] The president and founder of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) has established the field of application and definitions for the system governing weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Zaire, by means of Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985.

Consistent with this statute law, the president, on that same date, signed Ordinance No 85-212 setting forth measures for the implementation of the system governing weapons and ammunition.

Under the terms of this ordinance, "No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession, distribute, transport, import or store weapons of war or accessories thereto, as well as the ammunition designed for these weapons, without first obtaining special authorization from the president and founder of the MPR.

In addition, the ordinance provides that no one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession, distribute, transport, import or store sword sticks, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles of a caliber in excess of 6 millimeters, knuckledusters, rifles of which the barrel or the stock can be dismantled into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons having toxic effects and all offensive and secret weapons. These prohibitions do not, however, apply to the members of the Zairian Armed Forces or to members of the police corps, when these weapons are a part of the authorized FAZ weaponry and are possessed or carried for service reasons and in accordance with the regulations and instructions in effect. Authorization for possession of the weapons described in Articles 5 and 6 of said statute law may only be granted to national park wardens or gamekeepers at the request of the Department of Environment, Preservation of Nature and Tourism.

Such authorization may also be granted to other individuals in all cases or under such circumstances as the president and founder of the MPR deems it

necessary to take special steps, in particular to preserve public peace or for the defense of the territory.

The following are the texts of these two legal documents.

Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985 setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition.

The president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic,

In consideration of the Constitution, Articles 43 and 87 in particular,

In consideration of the urgent need, and

On the recommendation of the state commissioner for territorial administration, and

Having consulted the Executive Council,

Orders the following:

#### Chapter I--Field of Application and Definitions

Article 1. The provisions of this statute law are applicable to all forms of acquisition, possession and transfer of weapons and ammunitions of all kinds.

Article 2. For the purposes of this statute law, a weapon means any tool or apparatus designed to wound or kill, even if said tool or apparatus appears temporarily incapable of such use.

Article 3. The system established by this statute law also applies to the acquisition, possession and transfer of separate parts of weapons and ammunition.

Article 4. When the term settlement is used within the framework of this statute law and the regulations for its implementation, this term will mean any group of at least three residences no more than 1 kilometer apart.

#### Chapter II--Acquisition, Possession and Surrender of Weapons and Ammunition

##### Section 1--Prohibited Weapons

Article 5. No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession of, distribute, transport, import or store weapons of war or accessories thereto, or the ammunition designed for such weapons, without first obtaining special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic under the conditions set forth in Article 10 below.

Article 6. No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession of, distribute, transport, import or store sword sticks, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles with a caliber in excess of 6 millimeters, knucklebusters, rifles whose barrels or stocks can be dismantled



into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons with toxic effect or any offensive and secret weapons.

Article 7. No one produce, possess or carry poisoned cutting or thrusting weapons, spears, javelins, arrows and needles, among others.

Article 8. All types of apparatus, which if adapted to any kind of weapon, place it in one of the categories listed in these articles are considered to be weapons or ammunition as described in Articles 5 and 6 above.

Article 9. The prohibitions described above do not apply to the members of the Zairian Armed Forces or the members of the police corps, when these weapons are a part of the authorized equipment of these forces and when they are held or carried for service reasons and in accordance with the resolutions and instructions in effect.

Article 10. Authorization to possess the weapons described in Articles 5 and 6 above can only be granted to national park wardens or gamekeepers at the request of the department with the responsibility for nature conservation. Such authorization may also be granted to other individuals in all cases when, due to circumstances, the president of the MPR and the republic deems it necessary to preserve the public peace or for the defense of the territory.

The document providing authorization will also set forth the type of weapons, the number of such weapons and the quantity of ammunition which the persons involved may possess.

Article 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, the president of the people's committee of the zone and zone commission may lift the prohibition set forth in this article for all or a part of the zone and for the individuals and under the conditions established, with a view to combatting wild animals.

The import of the weapons, ammunition and apparatus described above is prohibited except with special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic or, when he delegates this responsibility, from the state commissioner for national defense, and exclusively when these weapons are intended for the Zairian Armed Forces or individuals authorized to possess them on the basis of statute law, or again, when these weapons are intended for export. The ordinance or decree providing authorization will establish the quantities which may be imported as well as the security measures to be adopted to transport and safeguard them, when measures other than those set forth in this statute law and the regulations for its implementation seem necessary.

#### Measures for Implementing the Regulations Governing the System of Weapons and Ammunition

The president, and founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic,

In consideration of the Constitution, Article 45 in particular,

In consideration of Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985 establishing the system governing weapons and ammunition, in particular Articles 16A, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 32, and

On the recommendation of the state commissioner for territorial administration, and

Having consulted the Executive Council,

Orders the following:

#### Section 1--Imports

#### Chapter 1--Import, Production and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition

Article 1. Any person authorized to import firearms, separate parts for such weapons, ammunition or separate ammunitions parts is required prior to each import to obtain authorization from the state commissioner for territorial administration or his representative. The authorization to import must conform to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, and will consist of a stub and two detachable slips, the first being intended for the customs bureau and a second for the personal use of the importer.

Article 2. The import of firearms, separate parts thereof, ammunition, and separate parts thereof, can only be made through the official customs bureaus.

Article 3. Immediately upon their entry into the national territory, firearms or parts therefor must be submitted for customs surveillance at a public or approved storage area. Immediately upon entry into the national territory, ammunition and separate parts thereof must be submitted to the customs for checking at a state ammunitions warehouse where they will be stored.

Article 4. After customs inspection, firearms or parts thereof, ammunition or parts thereof, on release from the state or approved warehouse, can only be sent to establishments authorized to handle them.

Article 5. The state commissioner for territorial administration or his representatives are responsible for providing the authorizations for the removal and transport of firearms and parts therefor, ammunition and separate parts thereof, which have passed the customs inspection, from the public, state or approved warehouses. These authorizations must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

Article 6. Subject to the provision of Article 4 of the statute law establishing the system governing weapons and ammunition, foreign tourists paying a visit to the Republic of Zaire for a period of less than 6 months are authorized to import firearms, separate parts therefor, ammunition and separate parts for ammunition on a transit basis, in accordance with the following procedure.

A) Packaged and bearing lead seals for the guarantee seals of the customs service.

B) Written commitment by the tourist involved to leave these weapons, parts thereof, munitions and separate ammunitions parts in customs, to reexport them and to make no use of them on the national territory.

If foreign tourists desire to make use of their weapons on our national territory, they must obtain a permit to bear arms.

This document will show the number, the date, the issuing office and the period of time for which the transit permit under which the weapons were imported is valid. A note of its issuance will be shown on the transit permit.

Article 8. The weapons whose owners do not desire to export them at the time of their departure from the national territory must be placed in storage with an armorer, in accordance with the common law system, on condition that the weapon is covered by a regular permit.

Article 9. After the expiration of the period of validity of the permit, the weapon is regarded as abandoned and will be sold, the income going to the treasury.

[6 Sep 85 pp 6-7]

[Text] The following is the continuation of the text of the ordinances signed last 3 September by the president and founder of the MPR and the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, setting forth the measures for the implementation of the system governing weapons and ammunition.

Our readers will recall that the first portion appeared in yesterday's issue.

Article 13. The production of weapons, ammunition and the apparatus listed in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above is only allowed on special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic, issued solely in those cases in which the weapons and ammunition are intended to equip the Zairian Armed Forces or individuals authorized to possess them in accordance with this statute law and the measures for its implementation, or are destined for export.

Article 14. The possession of the weapons described in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above for collectors' purposes is only permitted with the authorization of the president of the MPR and the republic or his representative, and on condition that the possessors of these weapons do not also have usable ammunition.

Article 15. Those in possession of the weapons and apparatus described in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above, other than the members of the Zairian Armed Forces, importers and manufacturers, must, the authorization granted them notwithstanding, register with the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and commissioner of the zone in which they are domiciled, and these authorities will inform the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region, as well as the nearest military authority.

## Section 2--Weapons Possession of Which Is Allowed

Article 16. Possession of cutting and thrusting weapons which are not poisoned, including spears, javelins, arrows and darts, as well as axes and hunting knives, is allowed, subject to the provisions set forth below.

Article 17. The possession of firearms designed for hunting or sport or individual protection is subject to prior authorization, of which a permit to bear arms will provide proof.

Article 18. The import, export, manufacture of and trade in the weapons described in Articles 16 and 17 above are subject to prior authorization issued by the president of the MPR and the republic, where firearms are concerned, and by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region for other weapons, without prejudice to the provisions of the laws and regulations governing trade.

However, the craft production of firearms or cutting and thrusting weapons described in these articles is subject only to authorization if viewed by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region for firearms, and by the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner for cutting and thrusting weapons, when the weapon crafted is designed for the personal use of the maker or for use by his family.

When a firearm is involved, the authorization can only be issued if the individual for whom the weapon is intended holds no other permits within the limits established by this statute law or the measures for its implementation, and if the individual meets the requirements established for obtaining a permit to bear arms.

Article 19. The president of the MPR and the republic will determine the maximum stock of weapons and ammunition which a merchant may import, as well as the conditions under which they may be held.

Article 20. Transfer of possession of any of the weapons described in Article 7 above from one living person to another or the transfer because of death, against payment or free of charge, is subject to prior authorization obtained from the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner. However, the person taking possession of a weapon transferred to him may not do so unless he provides proof that he holds a permit to bear arms.

Article 21. The permit to bear arms described in Article 17 above will be issued by the state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates that responsibility to him, by the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region.

However, the permit to bear arms issued by the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region is valid only in the territory of their jurisdiction.



Article 22. A permit to bear arms is renewable every 5 years. However, whatever the date of issue, the validity of all permits to bear arms will expire uniformly on 31 December of each year, unless they have been expended.

Article 23. The renewal of permits to bear arms will be effected by the state commissioner for territorial administration, or if he delegates this responsibility, by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region.

The expansion of regularly issued permits will be affected by the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner.

Article 24. The president of the MPR and the republic will establish the characteristics of the firearms allowed on the national territory as weapons for hunting, sport or self-defense, on the joint recommendation of the state commissioners for territorial administration and national defense, having consulted with the Executive Council.

## Section 2--Production and Trade

Article 10. Any person authorized to produce, to repair or to trade in any weapons, separate parts thereof or ammunition or parts thereof must make a declaration of this fact to the authorities in the zone where the factory, shop or warehouse is located, and this authority will enter the information in a register and report the same to the region and the territorial administration department.

The declaration will state:

- A) The given and family names of the party involved, company designation or name, and the address.
- B) The nature of the industry or business.
- C) The location of the factory, store or workshop.

Article 11. The registry will be maintained in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration. The authority in the zone will issue certificates of registration in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration to the interested parties, whenever they so request.

Article 12. Trade in firearms, ammunition, and separate parts of such weapons and ammunition can only be carried out in the establishments designated for the purpose.

Article 13. Persons engaging in trade in weapons and their parts and munitions and parts thereof must maintain a permanent inventory record on the weapons and ammunition and parts thereof.

This register must conform to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration. It will be based, initially, on the removal,



transportation or acquisition authorizations for which this ordinance provides, and it will give monthly figures for the quantities of weapons, ammunition and separate parts thereof, received, sold and remaining on hand. Any weapons or ammunition or parts thereof removed must be justified by an authorization for purchase.

Article 14. Any dealer in weapons and ammunition must have an armorer in the establishment, as well as a safety vault with walls of reinforced concrete, a metal door equipped with a secret safety lock, and compartments equipped as provided in the general regulations governing explosive products.

The safety vault must in addition provide all of the guarantees required against theft and be approved by the administration prior to its use for the storage of ammunition.

Article 15. Authorizations to purchase ammunition will only be issued to those holding permits to carry the firearms requiring such ammunition, and in the quantities shown on the authorizations.

The period of validity for these authorizations will expire uniformly on 31 December.

Article 16. Dealers in ammunition for firearms may not in any case deliver ammunition in quantities in excess or below the amounts shown on the authorizations.

Article 17. The authorizations for removal, transportation and sale of weapons and parts thereof and authorizations for the acquisition or purchase of ammunition will be regarded as support for this record, to be presented whenever requested.

Article 18. Agents of the territorial, finance and customs services will undertake verification of these permanent inventory records.

Permanent inventory records are made available for sale by the administration. Before being used, each page must be numbered and initialed, from first to last, by the territorial service.

Article 20. In the event of the deaths of a merchant or manufacture of firearms or munitions or parts thereof, the authority in the zone of domicile will immediately seal the establishment or the factory of the deceased until such time as his estate has been settled.

The heir, or, if such exists, guardian, will not inherit the business or the factory unless he meets the conditions set forth by the statute law on the system governing weapons and ammunition and the measures for its implementation.

## Chapter II--Possession, Transfer, Acquisition, Return and Loss of Firearms and Ammunition

### Section 1--Possession

Article 21. The permit to bear arms must be carried when the weapon is carried. There are four categories of such permits:

- A) An ordinary permit to carry hunting weapons;
- B) A temporary permit to carry hunting weapons;
- C) Permit to carry firearms for self-defense or individual protection; and
- D) Permit to carry firearms for sport. These permits must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

Article 22. Obtaining a permit to carry hunting weapons does not exempt the holder from the requirement to observe the legal or regulatory texts pertaining to the holding of a hunting permit.

Article 23. All weapons covered by a permit to bear arms must be registered.

In each zone, one more firearms registries, the model for which is established by the subregional commissioner, will be maintained.

For each zone there will be a unique and distinct numbering sequence. If necessary, each register will be assigned a series of numbers.

Registration, proof of which will be a certificate for which the model is established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, will be effected at the place the permit to bear arms is issued.

Each registration will show:

- 1) The distinctive letters assigned to the zone; and
- 2) A number in the register series.

These identifying letters and number must be stamped on the stock of the weapon by an armorer.

Article 24. The state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates this authority, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, will issue permits to bear arms against presentation of the second slip of the purchase authorization or on presentation of the expired permit, subject to the provisions below.

When weapons imported under the transit system are involved, the permit will be issued on presentation of the transit permit.

The state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates this authority, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, will issue permits to bear arms to armorers and merchants on presentation of a permit to trade in weapons.

Article 26. Issuance of a permit to bear firearms is subject to presentation of the following documents, among others:

A) For citizens:

- 1) A signed request for a permit to bear firearms conforming to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.
- 2) A notarized photocopy of the identity card.
- 3) A certificate of good conduct, life and morals less than 6 months old.
- 4) A certified photocopy [word or words missing from text of original here].
- 5) Five recent passport photos.

B) For foreigners:

- 1) A written and signed request for a permit to bear firearms, in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, endorsed by the head of the diplomatic mission and approved by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.
- 2) A notarized photocopy of the passport.
- 3) A valid resident's visa for Zaire, except for tourists.
- 4) A notarized photocopy of a valid foreigner's visitor's permit.
- 5) Six S SS R photos.

Article 27. Permits will be issued to tourists, whether citizens or foreigners, desirous of engaging in game hunting trips, at the request of the Zairian Institute for the Preservation of Nature or accredited tourist hunting clubs.

Article 28. The issuance of temporary permits to bear arms will be subject to presentation of the documents listed in letter A of Article 26, points 2 and 5, above, for citizens, and the documents listed in letter B of said Article 26, points 2 and 4, for foreigners.

[7-8 Sep 85 pp 5, 15]

[Text] The following is the continuation of the statute law on measures for implementing the system governing weapons and ammunition, the first part of which appeared in earlier issues.

### Chapter III--Provisions Covering All Weapons and Munitions

Article 25. The authorizations and permits for which this statute law provides are personnel and nontransferrable. They can only be granted to persons of legal age who can provide character references deemed adequate.

Article 26. The authorizations and permits referred to in the preceding article can be revoked at any time by the authority which issued them, or by court order, for reasons of abuse, or when the public safety is threatened. In the event of such revocation, the weapon or weapons, as well as the ammunition involved will be confiscated and placed in storage at the site indicated by the territorial administrative authority. When confiscation is ordered, the sale of the weapons and ammunition must be sold by private contract at market value by the arms merchant designated by the judge.

Article 27. Independent of the revocation of the authorizations and permits described above, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region or, if this authority is delegated, the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner, may decide that it is prohibited, as of the date he establishes, to import, transport, sell, possess or produce weapons or ammunition over all or a part of his administrative jurisdiction. He may also lift that prohibition, and may even decide that for a given period, the possession of cutting and thrusting weapons, including spears, javelins, bows, arrows and hunting knives, is subject to prior authorization.

When a decision by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, or the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner, prohibits the possession of the weapons it specifies, those possessing such weapons will be under obligation to deliver them to the officials and agents designated by the authority, to be held until such time as the prohibition is lifted.

Article 28. Without prejudice to the measures required by the firing practice called for by military orders, the organization of the defense of the people or the maintenance of law and order by the national or local police, it is prohibited to fire or transport weapons within a radius of 1 kilometer around the residences located at the outer periphery of settlements.

Article 29. The prohibition set forth in Article 28 above notwithstanding, the state commissioners for territorial administration, national defense and sports and leisure have it within their authority to regulate the use of firearms for sports, by joint decree.

Similarly, in settlements, the president of the people's committee of the settlement and head of the settlement, or if this authority is delegated to him, the group head, may authorize the firing of blank cartridges for the purpose of certain rites or ceremonies traditional in local custom.

Article 30. It is prohibited to possess more than two firearms for hunting or sport and more than one firearm for self-defense per person, without special authorization issued by the president of the MPR and the republic.



The president of the MPR and the republic will establish, on the joint recommendation of the state commissioners for territorial administration and national defense, and after consulting the Executive Council, the maximum quantity of ammunition for each weapon allowed.

Article 31. The import of firearms and/or ammunition is only permissible for individuals holding permits for trading in weapons and/or ammunition. This authorization will also establish the type and quantity of weapons and ammunition which may be imported. This quantity may in no case exceed the difference between the maximum stock of weapons and ammunition the merchant is authorized to possess and the real stock on hand at the time the authorization is requested.

Article 32. The granting of the authorizations and permits covered by this statute law is subject to prior payment of a fee the amount of which will be determined by the president of the MPR and the republic.

Article 33. The state commissioner for territorial administration, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, or any of the territorial administrative authorities may at any time order an inventory of all firearms and ammunition intended for commerce or self-defense.

Article 34. The holder of a permit to bear arms may be required at any time, by the authorized agents of the territorial administration, the national or local police, to justify the possession of the weapon or weapons for which the permit was issued.

Article 35. Transit through the territory of the republic for weapons and ammunition is only allowed on presentation of a statement issued by the state in whose territory the weapons and ammunition are to be used.

However, the president of the MPR and the republic may, on an exceptional and temporary basis, suspend transit for firearms and ammunition over all or a part of the territory, if there is reason to fear that this transit is of a sort to threaten the security of the state.

#### Chapter IV--Penalties

Article 36. Violations of the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 10, paragraph 2, 12, 13, 15, 30 and 31, paragraph 2, of this statute law are punishable [line or lines missing from text of original here].

#### Section 2--Transfer, Purchase and Delivery

Article 29. The president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner may authorize:

--The transfer and purchase of firearms and parts thereof and munitions and parts thereof; and



--Their delivery and acceptance, whatever the basis of the transaction. These authorizations must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

They will consist of a stub and two slips of paper.

The first slip, authorizing transfer, goes to the individual selling, transferring or delivering the weapon or ammunition or parts thereof.

The second slip is for the authority issuing the first permit to the new possessor of the weapon, and represents authorization to purchase, if separate parts of ammunition are involved.

Article 30. Any person transferring his weapon must immediately return his permit to bear arms to the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner.

This permit will be passed along the hierarchy, along with the entire file, to the authority competent to issue a permit to bear arms to the transferee.

Article 31. The competent authority not issue any authorization to purchase or accept a firearm under unrestricted circumstances. A firearm or ammunition or parts thereof will only receive such authorization when it is being fully compatible with the requirements of law and order, security and public tranquility.

A competent authority will see to it that the applicant provides full guarantees, in particular that the weapons or ammunition or parts thereof he will be authorized to purchase or accept will not be illegally turned over or transferred to third parties nor abandoned.

Article 32. The officials authorized by this ordinance to issue authorizations also have the power to reduce the quantity of weapons and ammunition and parts thereof covered by applications to import, purchase, transfer, deliver and accept, and to make the issuance of such authorizations subject to the prior presentation of all of the justifying documents they deem necessary.

Article 33. Without prejudice to the provisions of the statute law setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition, no permit to bear firearms and no authorization to transfer, purchase or deliver firearms or ammunition and parts thereof may be issued to:

--Persons who have been deprived of their civic and political rights, which have not yet been reinstated;

--Persons who are mentally incompetent or who have been certified or hospitalized for mental illness or psychological difficulties, even though temporary, as certified by a physician;

--Individuals convicted of violent crimes, particularly armed robbery, murder, assassination and group banditry;

--Individuals convicted within the past 10 years of violations of state security, poaching, serious death threats, theft or any other attack on goods or individuals accompanied by typical or repeated violence;

--Individuals convicted for violations of the laws governing weapons and ammunition in the past 5 years; and

--Married women, except with the authorization of the husband, the authorization of a judge.

### Section 3--Loss and Disappearance

Article 34. The disappearance, for any reason whatsoever, of firearms or ammunition or parts thereof must be reported immediately to the authority in the zone of residence.

Article 35. The loss of the authorizations or permits for which the statute law setting for the system governing weapons and ammunitions provides must be immediately reported to the authority in the zone of residence.

After a period of 3 months, at a maximum, losses will be judged permanent, and duplicate authorizations or permits may be issued by the competent authorities, against payment of a fee.

### Chapter III--Fees and Penalties

#### Section 1--Fees

Article 36. The amount of the fee for which Article 32 of the statute law setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition provides is established as follows:

- 1) 500 zaires for renewal of a permit to bear firearms for hunting or sports.
- 2) 1,000 zaires for renewal of a permit to bear firearms for self-defense.
- 3) 3,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to bear firearms for hunting or sports.
- 4) 5,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to bear firearms for self-defense.
- 5) 5,000 zaires for issuance of a temporary permit to bear firearms for hunting.
- 6) 200 zaires for authorization to purchase ammunition for any holder of a permit to bear arms for hunting or sports.
- 7) 1,000 zaires for authorization to purchase ammunition for any holder of a permit to bear arms for self-defense.
- 8) 100,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to trade in firearms for hunting.

JPRS-SSA-86-004

13 January 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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13 January 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WARDA TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS

AB212020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The representatives of the (?15) member countries of the West Africa Rice Development Association [WARDA] parted late yesterday evening. The WARDA board of directors was to make a decision concerning the future of the organization. Abdou Dembata, what are the main decisions made at the meeting?

[Begin Dembata recording] The WARDA will survive and this is one of today's most important African news stories. This is because since the opening of the meeting the day before yesterday, most of the observers had been expecting the breakup of this organization. In fact, they were not too far off because the WARDA is now facing serious problems even very serious problems. Member countries have not paid their contributions for a long time and many projects have not been implemented. Moreover, the staff's situation is uncertain.

After 2 days of lengthy debates, the member countries have succeeded in agreeing not to disband this organization which is said to be vital for the development of rice farming. Thus, the financial backers have accepted the intergovernmental status of the association. The entire management of the organization will also be improved. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/705



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ROLE OF JAPANESE MULTINATIONALS REVIEWED

Brussels NORD SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 44-46

[Article by Sylviane Cannio: "Africa a Market? Potential"]

[Text] With what African countries are the Japanese multinationals working, and how do they see their business relations with the Africans? A report put together in Tokyo by our special envoy.

For the Japanese multinational corporations, Africa can be summed up in a few countries: South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt, Algeria. To a lesser degree, Ivory Coast. That is all, and it is not very much.

Especially since--with the exception of South Africa--they are there only because they are exporters. They rarely invest. Why? Because they are afraid of Africa. They have no confidence in its future. They prefer to establish themselves in markets where there is less risk, where one can plan for the long term.

Besides, it really is not easy for the Japanese to become accustomed to living in Africa. When they do settle there, they bring with them their kitchen gardens and cooks. And their sanitary equipment. Moreover, there is the language problem. Because they speak more English, the Japanese incline more naturally to English-speaking Africa.

These are decisive factors in understanding the outlook of the Japanese presence in Africa. Nevertheless, one sees cars, trucks, television sets, refrigerators, fans, air conditioners--made by Sanyo, Toshiba, National, Sony, Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi. They are seen more and more.

Thus, on passing through Japan, we toured some of these big "outfits." There were three reactions to our interest in Africa. Almost anger: "You mean you have come to see me just to talk about Africa? Don't you have a more serious topic?" meaning "I have other things to do; for me, Africa means less than nothing." Suspicion: "A journalist? What information?" And fortunately, also a cordial welcome. But every time, the last reaction came from people who were nostalgic for Africa, from those who knew it because they had lived there; from those who admit that, when one gets to know it, one falls more and more in love with it.

## The Sogo Soshas<sup>1</sup> Close Their African Offices

Nissho Iwai is one of the largest Japanese sogo soshas which has the distinction of having been more involved than the others in Africa because it took part in joint ventures in Ivory Coast and, as a result, was cited as an example by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the corrugated iron factory it opened in Ivory Coast.

Nevertheless, it is now obliged to close its African offices. Why?

Whereas Japan's trade with Africa represented approximately \$10 billion before 1980, it was only \$8 billion in 1983, and the declining trend continued in 1984 and 1985. The cause of all this was the two oil crises, the lack of export receipts due to the collapse in prices for primary products, and political factors which, in the eyes of the Japanese, are decisive considerations.

The declining trend was felt by all the Japanese multinational corporations. And for the sogo soshas like Nissho Iwai, the fact should be added that Japanese firms are exporting overseas directly and are depending less on these trading houses. The insufficient turnover does not justify the maintenance of the African offices. However, there are all kinds of products that NI sells in Africa. At the beginning, 25 years ago, it sold mainly textile products, then metal goods; then cars, ships, locomotives, electronic equipment, television sets, and cameras.

Nissho Iwai was open to all countries; what mattered was the market. "We are traders. It is the profit that counts," Tomiyama, manager of the African division, explained to us. He also described various difficulties in exporting equipment to Africa: they have to provide 15 to 20 percent in spare parts for each piece of equipment, and insist on the clarity of instruction manuals which must be as detailed as possible. "Very often, we send a specialist from the manufacturer on location so that all the technical details can be checked."

Nissho Iwai is also involved in construction design [ensemblier]. It is in this capacity that it is the builder of the Arzew-2 gas liquefaction plant in Algeria. Ten Algerian engineers are currently in training in Japan, and have been taken in charge by the firm.

Another detail, seen from the viewpoint of a sogo sosha, is that part of their present business includes functioning as a clearinghouse. In fact, by definition, it is a trading house and its task is therefore to find customers for various products.

### Africa at One's Fingertips

Another Japanese behemoth: Mitsubishi. This corporation includes more than 40 divisions, each of them organized as independent companies. One of them, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, is participating in the IDETS civilian

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<sup>1</sup>The Japanese sogo sosha is a general trade establishment

construction project in Tunisia. It is the company which is providing the industrial equipment, the means of transport, and which is responsible for the training of Tunisian personnel. But, Isikawa and Uchimura explained to us, this type of project creates problems for Japanese workers. First of all, a communication problem. Only one Japanese engineer speaks French. The others speak a little English and, naturally, Japanese. One can imagine the problems that raises. Besides, more than 300 Japanese have been sent to Tunisia. Thus they occupy a whole floor of a hotel, and a Japanese cook prepares their meals. The Japanese-Tunisian link is cared for by a liaison office which brings together Tunisian and Japanese officials.

Let us remain with Mitsubishi, but in the Motors division. The distribution of Mitsubishi automobiles in Africa is carried on by a network of distributors which has existed for 10 years already. Kenya, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Gabon are the countries which have the greatest demand for Mitsubishi cars. Despite this demand, Mitsubishi apparently has no intention of one day building or assembling vehicles in Africa. Is it lack of confidence in the future?

What about its competitor, Honda Motors?

The year 1981 was an exceptional year for Honda sales in Africa. Unfortunately, this performance did not last because sales have dropped by a third since that year. For Honda, Africa is divided into three groups: South Africa, Nigeria, and the other countries. Nigeria takes 80 percent of African sales, and South Africa on its own and the other countries buy only 20 percent of production (with the exception of Egypt which is part of the Middle Eastern group).

There is no special model for Africa. What is exported there is the "standard export type" which is adaptable to a large number of countries.

The distributors--one per country--receive special training including a course in mechanics and one in administration.

To the question, "How do you see Africa's future?" Osamu Aijima, responsible for the African department, answered that in the long term, it was an excellent market. In Algeria, for example, Honda has a virtual monopoly: more than 34,000 cars are imported there each year! As a result of the need to adapt the car to the market better--at the moment, one still observes too great a demand for some spare parts--Honda intends to design new models. And also to counter the extremely aggressive competition in the automobile sector. Perhaps those models will be built in Africa. In fact, several joint ventures are presently being discussed in Algeria, Cameroon, and in Tunisia. "Local production is necessary," Aijima told us. It must be encouraged. Our market is expanding; the country is becoming industrialized; everyone is happy." Obviously, Honda will observe certain criteria for the localization of its future factory, and these are economic in nature--the quality of business with the country, production, manpower--as well as political--the stability of the present regime. But Honda's attitude can be summed up by Aijima's statement: "One cannot ignore a market of more than 500 million people!"

**What about Nissan?**

Of 1.375 million cars sold throughout the world between April 1984 and March 1985, 40,000 were sold in Africa. But not all of Africa. Here too, the favorite markets are South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Egypt. And also Libya.

Nissan assembles cars in Kenya and in Zimbabwe. But at the present time there are production possibilities in Nigeria despite the fact that over the last few years, no import licence has been granted to the factories, forcing them to operate at a fifth of their capacity. Damn!

Nissan is also present in Algeria and in Libya, mainly as a government supplier, by responding to their calls for contract offers.

Thus, we see that Japanese multinational automobile companies can only be found in the well-known high volume, profitable, and prompt paying markets. So why are Japanese cars found elsewhere? The answer? The grey market! The reexport of cars to other countries. There arises the whole problem of control, of after sales-service. It is a headache that the Japanese would like to avoid.

**Twenty Countries for a Single Man!**

Let us leave the automobile industry to consider electronics or, more simply, household electrical equipment.

Sony is greatly affected by the grey market. "The lack of stability has considerable repercussions for our business in Africa. Everything can change from one year to the next. That gives rise to confidence problems, and makes long term planning difficult. Furthermore, bypassing truly is automatic! That really forces us to work in response, because we have to deal with all kinds of tricks. It really is not easy to work under these circumstances!" Yes indeed! Sony products are successful; to such a degree that the company can no longer control its markets. Demand is such that as a result products cross the borders. So since the demand exists, and enthusiasm is evident, the company could reply by attempting to improve its distribution organization or by restudying its pricing policy in the various markets. The future alone will tell.

For Toshiba, a major competitor in the area of electronics and household electrical equipment, there must be investment in the nationals of the countries where they want to establish their presence. Kosaka had a hard time in the early 70's when, all by himself, he had to establish a network of distributors for some 20 African countries. It took him miles of travel by plane and train. But he succeeded in establishing viable branches by concentrating on the nationals. Considering Toshiba's success, it was apparently a policy that eventually paid off.

Another competitor, Matsushita, is known chiefly for its National, Panasonic, and Technics brands.



This electronics giant has made substantial inroads in Africa. Furthermore, it manufactures and has several factories there. Akira Nagano, in charge of the African department, stated that the first factory, operational since the end of the 1960's, was located in Tanzania. It employs 650 people, and manufactures batteries and radio cassette players. The second plant began operations this year in Nigeria. In 1985 it will produce 12,000 color television sets, and 30,000 radio cassette players. And construction has been started on a third factory in Ivory Coast. It will produce television sets and radio cassette players.

Naturally, Matsushita is also present in the other African markets, due to its network of national distributors.

Nagano is proud to affirm that all his firm's products are designed specially for the African market. The same goes for the Middle Eastern market. Since in Middle Eastern households it is the father who decides what television program the family will watch, they had to design a special model with a key!

Leave or Persevere?

What should be kept in mind from this general survey of the main Japanese multinational corporations?

First of all, they are frank and declare in no uncertain terms that business is business. That is why they are found in South Africa as well as in Libya. Why not, since if it were not them, it would be someone else, as a Japanese businessman told me. Secondly, they seem to have had quite considerable success in Africa. Unfortunately, since economic conditions following the second oil crisis were unfavorable, the African market has experienced a sharp drop in volume over the last 3 years. The question then is whether these multinational companies will persevere, and keep the agencies and factories operational? Or will they pack their bags in fright at a market that is undoubtedly less stable?

Another question is whether they intend to gain a footing in French-speaking African markets or will the language problem remain a perpetual barrier to their expansion in this area?

Finally, in view of the enormous potential represented by the African market, will they establish new production units, and will they bring Africa in on the developments? We will see.



[boxed chart]

**Japanese-African Trade Relations: Distribution by Country  
of Imports and Exports for 1984 (percent)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Exports to Africa</b>	<b>Imports from Africa</b>
Morocco . . . . .	1.4	3.4
Algeria . . . . .	10.3	10.5
Tunisia . . . . .	0.9	0.1
Libya . . . . .	6.0	0.1
Egypt . . . . .	14.2	7.9
Liberia . . . . .	10.4	1.2
Nigeria . . . . .	9.5	0.2
Kenya . . . . .	2.0	0.3
South Africa . . . . .	28.9	48.5
Ivory Coast . . . . .	1.1	1.9
Ghana . . . . .	0.3	2.0

1. The other African countries represent less than 1 percent of trade with Japan for both imports and exports.

Source: White Paper on International Trade, Jefro.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Brussels NORD SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 46, 47

[Interview with Kimio Fujita, assistant general manager of the Office for Economic Cooperation, and Hiroshi Ota, minister for foreign affairs, by Sylviane Cannio: "A Very Long Term Vision"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How is Japanese cooperation different from other cooperative efforts?

[Answer] We are complete newcomers on the African continent. We have no colonial past as the other European powers do. And in view of the failure of the African development program of these different countries, we have to be extremely cautious. Before choosing the type of mission we want for a country, we make a preliminary visit to "establish contact." In addition, we favor the rehabilitation of existing projects, and insist on maintenance. And, unless we are explicitly asked or the demand becomes obvious, we do not give aid. Consequently, we "respond" to the demand. Our style can therefore be considered to be different from that of the other countries.

We do provide food aid to Africa; our program totals \$150 million, but we readily admit that that will not solve the hunger problem.

We know that there is a great need for fertilizer, and wells. We can supply our technology in irrigation and well drilling techniques.

[Question] Do you regard all African countries in the same way?

[Answer] There is one constant factor, and that is their limited capacity for organization and management. We know perfectly well that we should not expect too much from our African contacts. Accordingly, we place greater stress in Africa on making grants, and we offer medical supplies for example.

Another thing: we only make loans to countries able to honor them. At the moment, it serves no purpose to make a loan to a country like Zaire which is staggering under the weight of its foreign debt. In Zaire, we make various grants: powdered milk, fish, fertilizers, funds, materiel, and experts to restore the road network in rural areas etc.

On the other hand, we do make loans to Kenya, where favorable economic conditions seem to prevail. We made a loan in yen for the expansion of the Mombasa airport, and we are building bridges, modernizing the telecommunications network, and we have begun a construction program for a grain storage area.

[Question] In fact, you are showing a concern for the capacity of the country to absorb?

[Answer] Yes. We find out what is appropriate to the country. We simply try to find the best methods by which Japan can contribute to African development. But we have to remain realistic. We are in fact very concerned by the fact that the European countries which nevertheless are well aware of Africa's needs, have not succeeded in the area of development. It proves how difficult it is to operate in this area in Africa.

[Question] What relations does your ministry have with the Japanese ONG's [nongovernmental organizations]?

[Answer] Where relations with the ONG's are concerned, Japan lags well behind in comparison with other countries such as the United States, France, or Belgium. We have just realized how active the ONG's can be in the area of economic development. And 1984 was a decisive year.

As a matter of fact, the Africa and Middle East Bureau was behind a televised and written information campaign on hunger in Africa. The ONG's immediately swung into action. They participated in the "hunger luncheon program." In return for a contribution of 1,000 yen (Fr 40), one could take part in a luncheon where one received only bread and milk. The difference between the cost of the food and the contribution was of course given to Africa.

This operation was the beginning of excellent collaboration with the ONG's. We exchange information, and we continue to undertake joint programs.

[Question] How do you see Africa's future?

[Answer] We are not so pessimistic. We cannot allow ourselves to watch Africa die. But the situation is really very difficult. However, in one way it provides opportunities that may be seized, because everybody seems to be concerned about Africa's problems. The African countries themselves have accepted the advice of the World Bank and have changed their policies. This gives us a better chance of working together. Neither are we overly optimistic, but if we stand by and watch Africa die, it certainly will die. It is therefore a thought that must be banished. In any case, we are ready to cooperate with the African countries, but it must be in a realistic and feasible manner.

[Question] How then do you plan to assist Africa?

[Answer] Basically by adopting a very long term perspective. We are very proud of the results of our efforts in Indonesia. It is a country which only yesterday imported rice, but now, thanks to our economic cooperation, exports rice! Our economic cooperation in South Korea is also bearing fruit. But all this is the result of extremely long term work. It is from the same perspective that we view our economic cooperation with Africa.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ATTENDANCE AT ALL-AFRICA TRADE FAIR REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Dec 85 p 10

[Text] Lome (Togo) Sunday--At the end of the 4th All Africa Trade Fair here, an estimated 100,000 people attended the international event.

The fair was officially opened in this Togolese capital on November 18.

The director of the fair, Mr Koffi Brenner said it attracted 29 states who are members of the Organisation of Africa Unity and described the event as a great success.

Mr Brenner said the fair was not just a gathering of the business community but also brought varied African traditional cultural troupes that enlivened the fair.

African solidarity, he added, was displayed by the folk songs and drum beats at the fair.

He said that although Africa was faced with an economic crisis, Togo agreed to host the fair because of its special interest in everything that contributed to the promotion and development of the economies of African states and their cultural values.

The director paid tribute to the Togolese head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, for the special interest he attached to the preparations of the fair and for honouring the event by officially opening it on November 18.

During the fair, Mr Brenner added, visitors saw the positive results in food production in Togo which he said had been brought about by President Eyadema's policies of self-sufficiency. The president launched the programme in 1977.

The director also noted that participants at the fair saw the efforts of the Togolese Government in individual and collective self-sufficiency in food production as advocated in the Lagos Plan of Action and the final act.

The Togolese Trade and Transport Minister, Mr Pali Tchalla, has praised 29 member states of the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) and 13 African international organisations that participated in the 4th All Africa Trade Fair here in Togo, that ends today. Kenya participated in the fair.

At a colourful closing ceremony of the fair, Mr Tchalla expressed the satisfaction of the Togolese people to countries which all took part.

The Minister said Mr Eyadema aimed at strengthening the brotherly relations between African states and people from the rest of the world. (KNA)

/9317

CS0: 3400/ 704



ANGOLA

#### NEW STATE-RUN AGENCY TO IMPORT FISHING EQUIPMENT CREATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Owing to its features, the fishing industry requires constant material and technical assistance that will ensure a constant operation of the technical facilities and perfect work in catching fish. For this reason, and to control the importing of the necessary equipment, in view of its non-existence in the country, the Angolan state, through Decree 99/77, created the National Fishing Industry Material-Technical Supply Enterprise (ENATIP).

This enterprise has its headquarters in Luanda, and is represented on the national level by regional directorates operating in the coastal provinces, with the exception of Zaire and Bengo, where its establishment is planned soon.

The ENATIP-UEE [State Economic Unit] employs a total of 396 workers, 48 of whom are women. Of this number, 12 are cooperants, both resident and non-resident.

The enterprise is divided into five different departments, namely: finance and planning, importing, technical, commercial and human resources.

There are also two sections which are directly subordinate to the enterprise's management, namely, administration and sawing.

#### Import Criteria

The importing of the equipment necessary for the various enterprises in the fishing industry is based on a group of criteria of an organizational type. For example, according to the explanation given by the general director of ENATIP-UEE, Capela Dombaxi Tapa, the process to be carried out for importing begins with the preparation of the so-called material-technical supply plan (ATM) by the enterprise's technical department, in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries' Planning Office.

According to that official, the preparation of this plan results from a survey of the requirements among the fishing provinces, where the enterprises located

therein make lists of the essential equipment, which are sent to the respective Provincial Fishing Agencies, in which ENATIP participates, so as to make the consolidated provincial tallies, in other words, the overall list of the province's requirements.

After the ATM's national plan has been devised, the Fisheries Planning Office gives ENATIP authorization to carry out all the necessary processes, in accordance with the procedures to be followed for submitting the aforementioned plan to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

According to ENATIP's general director, priority has been given to imports of certain vital materials for particular enterprises, such as replacement parts for machinery, etc.

The importing systems, in turn, also adhere to certain parameters. Thus, after the ATM national plan has been prepared, it is approved by the Ministry of Fisheries Consultative Council, in addition to the authorization from the Ministry of Planning, as has already been noted.

Upon the arrival of the pro forma invoices from the foreign companies supplying the equipment to be imported by ENATIP, the import registration records (BRI) are filled out and filed, consecutively, in the Ministry of Fisheries' Office of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the National Bank of Angola (DOI).

This last phase, with the BNA [National Bank of Angola], involves the opening of the credit, after which the supplier ships the goods and informs the Angolan side of the shipment by means of the so-called "bill of lading," thus enabling the importing enterprise, ENATIP, to negotiate with the National Bank of Angola regarding the documents and the procedures for insuring the goods.

#### 'System Easy to Explain But Difficult to Implement'

Nevertheless, this system is not so simple as it seems. According to ENATIP's general director himself, "it is a system that is easy to explain, but difficult to implement." This is because, in the first place, there is no real importing ceiling; since, as the head of the Fishing Industry Material-Technical Supply Enterprise told us, although the amount appropriated by the Ministry of Planning is nearly 500,000 kwanzas per year, that sum is never completely attained; and sometimes there is only 50 percent left.

This fact has led to the importing of certain equipment considered "priority," to the detriment of other types which at times are also quite important. He cited as an example: "Sometimes there is an order to import screws, but since screws are not considered a priority in comparison with other equipment, they fail to be imported, and other products are ordered."

The problems arising from this often cause stoppages in the machinery of many enterprises, and hence a drop in production.

However, as we were informed by ENATIP's general director, a team of technicians was recently established to be responsible for undertaking a survey of the equipment vital to each enterprise, so as to give priority to its import within the shortest period of time.

This equipment is still located in the commercial port of Luanda, because some of the respective documents are in the BNA and others with the dispatcher. Such delays with the documentation are among the problems hampering the import process.

Moreover, the long stay of the equipment in the commercial port of Luanda entails other problems, primarily that of robberies which have occurred there.

According to Capela Tapa, most of the equipment imported by ENATIP which shows up for sale in the parallel systems originates from those robberies because, as he remarked, "Thefts in the enterprise's storage facilities are very rare." For this reason, he said, "We are going to adopt the port of Lobito."

The system is really easy to explain, but, on the other hand, difficult to implement, mainly because of the bureaucratic and also technical complications that it involves. Meanwhile, the enterprise has a shortage of cadres, mainly in the importing department.

#### Native Equipment Considered

There is also a meager production in the country of fishing equipment and replacement parts; and for this reason, the fulfillment of the requirements for material-technical assistance occurs to a greater extent through imports thereof.

Nevertheless, according to Capela Tapa, importance has been attached to native products, and "We often stop importing a product because there is a guarantee of its local manufacture." However, the native production does not always meet the sector's needs, either in qualitative or quantitative terms.

Often, the decline in production among the native factories leads to the need for urgent importing of certain equipment; which is something difficult, owing to the aforementioned problems, because, as the head of ENATIP remarked: "It is difficult to import the necessary equipment for a certain year during that same year."

#### Will ENATIP Bring Profits to the Country?

During the final part of the conversation with the general director of ENATIP-UEE, we inquired whether, with the manner in which the enterprise operates, owing to the difficulties that he himself had cited, it would bring profits to the country.

"Yes," replied Capela Dombaxi Tapa, who noted that the enterprise has never had recourse to the General State Budget since 1980 to pay its wages and meets

its obligations, making the turnover of the planned profits to the General State Budget (OGE) on time. Furthermore, it participates in certain civic obligations, such as the recovery of schools, contributing with supplies of equipment to many enterprises, even those not associated with the fishing industry, in the provinces with the greatest shortages. In short, as the head of ENATIP remarked, the enterprise does not have any financial difficulties at present. However, as he claimed, "If imports continue as they are, we shall certainly have to resort to the OGE."

2909

CSO: 3442/61

ANGOLA

FLOUR SHORTAGE PARALYZES BREAD INDUSTRY IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The bread-making industry in Namibe has been brought to a standstill for the second time because of the lack of a supply of wheat flour, as JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned from the provincial director of EPAN [National Bread-Making Enterprise], Carlos Diniz.

Consisting of eight production units, the bread-making industry has had its raw material supply depleted since the first months of this year; because the first shipment of flour, the arrival of which was planned for last March, did not arrive, according to the EPAN official.

Carlos Diniz claimed that this stoppage would cause a major hitch in the established production plans, after considerable improvements had been made in the factory equipment, with replacement parts for the bakeries.

It should be noted that the bread-making industry is the sector with the greatest potential, from a production standpoint, in Namibe's industrial complex.

Children's Regional Song Festival

Under the sponsorship of the provincial committee of the Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization, from 1 to 3 November, the first children's regional song festival will take place, as part of the activities aimed at hailing the party's Second Regular Congress.

The festival, in which nearly 50 children organized in the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], and coming from Benguela, Huila, Cunene and Namibe Provinces, will participate, is aimed not only at promoting the youngsters' cultural values, but also at a greater political and patriotic exchange among the Pioneer groups.

According to sources associated with the organizing commission for the event, the musical group "Phenomenal" and the esteemed performers from our area, Robertinho, Mamborro and Dina Santos, sponsored by the "Cheique Pop Dancing" Club, will provide the demonstration with a more colorful air.



### Municipal Committee's Plenary Session Held

Moreover, the sixth regular meeting of the Namibe Municipal Committee of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth was held recently, in a session chaired by its first secretary, Alberto Ramos.

Among the topics discussed at the meeting, at which most of the members were present, was the approval of the 4-month plan of activities for the rank and file agencies and the report on the work accomplished by the municipal secretariat.

The recommendations emerging at the end of the meeting dealt with the procurement of funds in tribute to the party's Second Congress, as well as the holding of recreational activities among the peasant youth groups.

Similarly, the participants were apprised of the organizational emulation plan in honor of the Second Congress, specifically, the entry of members of the Party Youth into the party, and the growth of the youth organization.

2909

CSO: 3442/61

CHAD

# TV PANELISTS EMPHASIZE PUBLIC ROLE IN SECURITY

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 2 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] ATP--"Security, everyone's business" was the delicate topic that faced the journalists and four guests yesterday evening on the "Hour of Truth." The guests were Hassan Djamous, member of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) and minister of civil service; Mbaibikel Ngar-Ira, secretary of state for interior and administrative reform; Yorangar Le Moiban, assistant commissioner for the armies within the executive bureau of the UNIR Central Committee and secretary of state to the presidency of the republic in charge of inspection general and state control; and Moussa Nadja, assistant commissioner for security of the executive bureau of the UNIR Central Committee. There was an emotional and animated discussion during which the journalists (Madjioudou of ATP and Fackir of Chadian National Broadcasting--RNT) did not spare their guests, who showed a degree of mastery. It was an interesting discussion in more than one respect and enabled the listeners and people to understand that the Chad government is counting on them to contribute to creating greater and more effective security.

The guests stressed the fact that the means and personnel at the disposal of the state are insufficient, and that the population must be aware that it is involved and that it should participate particularly in collection of information. The multiplicity of services that are involved with information does not harm the search for objective information, as was affirmed by most of the speakers, who emphasized that the activities of the various services are coordinated and the facts collected are cross-checked. Numerous negative practices by security officers were criticized at length: wrongful use of the three-color license, intimidation of citizens, false information, etc. This situation, inherited from the postwar period when numerous officers of doubtful competence and morality were recruited with inadequate care, could be improved by opening training schools.

Also, a census operation should be developed to keep track of them better. We also learned from this broadcast that a permit is supposedly no longer required to go to Kousseri and to the countries of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC)(of which we are now a member), but is required for transit or when one is going to other countries. The guests told us that the practice of censoring letters is required for security needs, and noted that it is practiced by all world countries. The listeners at least grasped that security is not a minor matter, that it must be taken seriously and understood as a necessity required to ensure the tranquillity of the citizens.

9920

CSO: 3419/102

CHAD

# MINISTER DJAMOUSS ADDRESSES POLICE SCHOOL OPENING

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 28 Oct 85 pp 7-8

[Text] The National Military Police School was opened at a solemn ceremony on Saturday by Hassan Djamouss, minister of public service, acting minister delegate to the presidency of the republic, with responsibility for national defense and war veterans, in the presence of a number of high political, administrative and military figures of the capital. The opening of this new institution, which replaces the former school of the Chadian National Gendarmerie, is part of the reorganization of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) in progress for nearly 3 years by the Third Republic government. Indeed, everyone is aware that this new military institution should once again be credited to our government, whose constant concern is to reorganize the army, constantly improve its quality and striking power, and adapt our defense system to the demands of an unstable world.

That is why Hassan Djamouss reminded in his opening speech that the president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, supreme commander of the armed forces, constantly reaffirms and maintains that our army must be strong in numbers and very cohesive. For on its quality depends Chad's survival. The Tripoli terrorist has already carried out an annexation by occupying with impunity half our territory. However, this situation cannot last, for the Chadians never tolerate resignation, and the Libyans know this better than anyone. The acting defense minister continued: It was in this perspective that various military training centers were reopened or established, in particular those of Moussoro, Koundoul, Ati, and Aram-Kole. And even more reassuring was the recent opening of the Inter-Forces Officers School at Ndjamena, to which is now added the National Military Police School.

The minister also noted that the new institution, whose motto is "Honor and Fidelity," is to produce individuals who are technically competent and morally irreproachable to promote our military police. For, in addition to its strictly military role, it plays a significant role in relation to the administrative and judicial authorities, for which it is the key factor. In fact, the verdicts issued by our various jurisdictions throughout the territory depend considerably on the investigations by the National Military Police. That is to say, it has a large role in administration of justice, and thus in the well-being of our people, who appreciate its various services toward maintaining order, without which life in society is not possible.

Hassan Djamouss reminded the students that the the career they have chosen requires two special qualities: methodical procedure and above all discipline, for they are the strength of any successful enterprise. He also called on the instructors to demonstrate professional awareness and constant availability to help the cadets succeed in their studies. Finally, the acting minister of national defense and of war veterans and victims addressed, in the name of President of the Republic His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, supreme commander of the armed forces, and of the minister of defense away on mission, his hearty and warm congratulations to the military authorities, who have spared no effort to establish the National Military Police School, to which he wished brilliant progress.

Previously, Youssouf Galmai, commander of the National Military Police, had explained that the new institution is an integral part of the Chadian National Armed Forces, with which it participates daily in restoring peace and national reconciliation. Thus, it must become an elite force, capable of assuming its specific missions of a judicial, military and administrative police. In constant contact with the people, it must support them, aid them, and protect them from aggressions of all kinds, while also performing missions of protection of vulnerable points, escort, and honor services. In conclusion, Youssouf Galmai noted that, like the other branches of the FANT, the National Military Police now has the training facility that it so much needs, given its multipurpose nature. Squadron Chief Badje Laondole will take command of the National Military Police School.

9970

CSO: 3419/102

GHANA

RADIO COMMENTS ON KONKOMBA-BIMOBA FEUD, TRIBAL BACKGROUND

AB171645 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Commentary by Kofi Agorsah]

[Text] The recent Konkomba-Bimoba conflict in northern Ghana is one that must be of great concern to every Ghanaian. While ways are being sought to rectify this situation, it is intended to draw attention to the fact that the conflict is only a repetition of a long-standing historical event that has characterized the area in its settlement history. It was therefore not merely a quarrel over mangoes, but one that is cultural environmental, and historical in nature.

The Konkombas are found in northern Togo and Ghana, and live in clans along the River Oti, north of Lama Kara in Togo, and between areas occupied by the Bimobas and Chokosis. Because they never had centralized political machinery until recent times, they have been very mobile, and as a result, have been vanquished numerous times in the past by neighbors. They have in addition suffered from interclan skirmishes that have sapped their collective strength and resulted in protracted interclan fights. They are a people who share a geographical area with an ethnic group, the Bimobas, who occupy rugged mountains, and, also like other mountain groups, are used to periodic raids of neighbors.

Certainly, groups with such historical background of raids, mobility, and fighting, even over trivial matters, cannot peacefully cohabit one area. But it is not suggested here that they be relocated away from each other. However, it is clear that the cause of the intergroup conflict is firstly the limited natural resources of the region, which has over the years generated excessive mobility. Secondly, the Bimoba and the Konkomba have, in historical times, raided and taken each persons captive, and even sometimes established in territory that belong to the other. Captives were adopted into the families of their captors, and married their daughters. This practice has also become culturally significant and accepted by these two and other groups in the area.

Today, especially in this period of revolution, such cultural values cannot be allowed to be maintained. However, an antidote needs to be found for this situation as soon as possible. The Konkomba-Nanumba event is still fresh in



the minds of Ghanaians. There are a few other such conflicts which have occurred along the country's borders. These are not merely little quarrels, but quarrels that have historical, cultural, and of course economic undertones that have to be carefully examined in finding solutions.

Finally, appeal is made to the traditional local government bodies in the area to begin to initiate moves that can bring about a lasting and effective solution. Such moves must go far beyond merely settling quarrels over mangoes. The factions involved must know that they cannot stand if they are divided. They are called upon to travel with the rest of the people of this country in a purely revolutionary vein. For, what the country needs now is rapid development towards prosperity. A few people cannot, and should not, hold the whole nation in a state of internal disarray and instability.

/12712

CSO: 3400/701

13 January 1986

## GHANA

## BRIEFS

ASSOCIATIONS CONDEMN RESUMED TIES--The decision by the Ivory Coast to resume diplomatic relations with Israel has been condemned by the Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association [GUNSYA] and the Ghana United Nations Association [GUNA]. A joint statement issued in Accra noted that the resumption of relations with Israel does not depend on Israel's relations with Egypt but on her attitude to the Palestinian issue as well as her military and political support for the apartheid system in South Africa. GUNSYA and GUNA remind African states that since the decision to sever relations with Israel was a collective OAU decision, the issue on whether or not to resume such relations should be a collective one and not a unilateral one. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Dec 85 AB] /12712

FARM PRODUCTION TARGETS, GAINS CITED--Abidjan, Dec 21 (AFP)--Ghana exceeded national farm production targets in 1985 and is planning a major export incentive programme next year in an effort to further boost farm incomes, Agriculture Minister Adjei Marfo said. Mr Marfo, quoted on Ghana radio monitored in neighboring Ivory Coast, said the current food production outlook for Ghana was "exceptionally encouraging," due in large part to abundant rainfall. He said cassava production had exceeded last year's output by 300,000 tonnes, yam output was up 50,000 tonnes and both plantain and cocoyam production increased by 50 percent. Rice production rose from 60,000 tonnes to 95,000 tonnes. Groundnuts, millet, beans and other crops also recorded significant increases, but there was a marginal drop in maize production due to a decrease in the number of hectares cultivated this year, he added yesterday. Turning to industrial crops, Mr Marfo said Ghana had evolved from being a net importer of palm oil in the 1970's to producing 42,000 tonnes per year, 3,000 tonnes above current domestic requirements. The new production figures coincide with the creation of an oil palm development association here, Ghana radio said. The association is an affiliate of the 10-nation African Oil Palm Association created last April under the sponsorship of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 21 Dec 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/701

KENYA

SOVIET CASE SUSPECT HELD AFTER ACQUITTAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 32

[Article by Vincent Mwangi]

[Text] Security men yesterday whisked away a clerical officer with the Register of Motor Vehicles alleged to have been selling secret information to Soviet agents in Nairobi.

Mr Jackson Kirembu Kitui, (36) was taken to CID Headquarters from the Nairobi law courts after the prosecution withdrew a charge of abuse of office against him.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr H.H. Buch, acquitted the defendant following legal arguments between the prosecutor, acting Superintendent Peter Mwangi, and the defence lawyer, Mr Fred Namisi.

Mr Namisi wanted his client acquitted under Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) which means Mr Kitui could not face the same charge again.

But Supt Mwangi opposed the application, saying that so far, the Attorney-General's consent to prosecute had not been obtained.

Added Supt Mwangi: "I have been instructed to withdraw the case against the defendant under Section 87(A).

"We (prosecution) want to to further investigations into the case in view of the seriousness of the charge."

But the defence counsel objected to the withdrawal under the section, which allows the acquitted man to be charged with the same offence again.

He said his client was arrested on November 8 and taken to court on November 26 when he was refused bail because consent to prosecute had not been given.

He said the charge against Mr Kitui was a misdemeanour (abuse of office) and that the prosecution has had sufficient time to investigate the allegations against him.

"If the prosecution has been unable to get evidence against my client to help its case stand, then they should acquit him totally under Section 204 of the CPC," Mr Namisi said.

He said the prosecution had indicated it wanted to further investigate the case. "Then it is improper to acquit the defendant under Section 87(A). "I urge for total acquittal of my client," said the lawyer.

But Supt Mwangi opposed the application, saying the prosecution had not indicated it was going to prefer the same charges against Mr Kitui. And he urged Mr Buch to allow the prosecution's application.

The Chief Magistrate agreed with the prosecution's arguments and granted the application in its favour.

Mr Buch observed that it was not for the defence to apply for what section it wanted its client acquitted "as the A-G's consent to prosecute has not been granted so far."

Mr Kitui had been charged with possessing for an unlawful purpose a list of registration numbers for vehicles owned by the security services for unlawful purpose. He allegedly committed the offence on November 8 at Upper Hill, Nairobi.

Mr Kitui, then, failed to obtain bail and was remanded until yesterday.

/9317

CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

PARTY PAPERS PRAISED FOR FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL EVILS

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 3 Dec 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Abubakar Dubow]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi yesterday hailed the party papers "Kenya Times," "Kenya Leo," and "Sunday Times" for their contribution in the war against corruption.

The president was making reference to the recent exposes by the Party newspapers when opening the Kanu national seminar at the Kenya Institute of Administration yesterday.

He particularly lauded the launching of the newspapers' "Investigations Unit" which he said was rendering substantial assistance to the government in its attempt to completely root out social malpractices within the society.

The President said he was impressed by the newspapers' gallant efforts in unearthing the existence of a syndicate involved in illegal issuing of Kenya's official identity cards, saying the racket was a major national racket that had to be dismantled.

"This was an indication that the newspapers were actually living up to the expected requirements of patriotism, and therefore should have the wholesale assistance of all Kenyans, so as to continue delivering the goods," said President Moi.

He advised the newspapers not to be trapped into character assassinations or to provide special favours to anyone.

Towards achieving this goal President Moi advised that the staff of the Party publications must continue displaying commitment in the promotion of the newspapers, and must not allow themselves to be susceptible to temptations of bribery.

He said that in order for the culprits involved in scandals to be brought to book, the party newspapers should liaise with police officers so that the criminals were not scared away after the publication of the news.



President Moi said he was aware of some editorial staff from other newspapers who always gave in to bribery from some senior personalities with a view to distort information and not report objectively.

He also criticised some newspaper vendors who he said had a habit of hiding the party publications and favouring other rival newspapers. "Such fellows are enemies and saboteurs, and must stop the practice," he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PARTY DISCIPLINE REPORTED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 5 Dec 85 pp 6, 18

[Text] A Report by the Kanu Committee Appointed To Study and Recommend Measures To Improve Kanu Discipline

Patriotism and Loyalty to His Excellency the President and the Party:

Party members should be loyal at all times to His Excellency The President and the Party. Party members must stick and uphold the pledge of loyalty to the President.

The acceptance by Kanu of overall responsibility for national leadership and good Government of Kenya entails, among other things, the effective and constant maintenance of law and order, public discipline and stability, as well as obedience of the rules and directives of the Party by members from the grassroots to the national level.

Discipline:

In order to instil and maintain discipline in Kanu the following recommendations have been made:

(i) That there should be established a "sub-committee" of the National Disciplinary Committee with responsibility to produce a booklet on the "Rules of Conduct for Kanu Members." The proposed rules should incorporate such requirements like loyalty, patriotism, accountability and collective responsibility of elected leaders and councillors, etc.

(ii) That every Kanu member should at all times and at his respective level strive to conduct himself with decorum and in a manner always likely to portray a good and respectable image of Kanu.

Breach of Constitution, Misconduct and Acts of Indiscipline:

(i) Any party member who uses his office to promote nepotism, sectionalism and tribalism in employment or in furtherance of self-aggrandisement shall be guilty of "abuse of office" and liable to dismissal from his office or suspension from the party for up to 12 months or to both dismissal and suspension.

**(ii) Undermining Office Holders:**

Any party member who uses his position to undermine any other member shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension from office for up to 12 months.

**(iii) Misuse of the President's Name:**

Any party member who uses the President's name or the names of high-ranking officials in order to intimidate others or to gain special favours or personal gain shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to dismissal from office to demotion.

**(iv) False Promises:**

Any party member who deliberately makes promises at one or several public meetings ostensibly for his political gain shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension from the party for up to 12 months.

**(v) Conflicting Statements:**

Any party member who publicly utters words or issues statements which conflict with the Kanu constitution and policies shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to:

(a) Suspension from the party for up to 12 months, (b) Dismissal from office, (c) Denial of services at public institutions and offices, (c) Cancellation of trade licences, if a trader, (e) Expulsion from the Party.

**(vi) Promotion of Disunity:**

Any party member who encourages or forms splinter groups within Kanu shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension or expulsion from the Party.

**(vii) Economic Sabotage:**

Any party member who indulges in corruption, smuggling, economic sabotage and all forms of theft and anti-social activities shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension or or expulsion from the Party.

**(viii) Collaboration With Foreigners or Criminals:**

Any party member who collaborates with foreigners or criminals in any activities prejudicial to national security and welfare shall be guilty to suspension, expulsion from the party or cancellation of trade licences if a trader.

(ix) Misuse of Kanu Funds and Property:

Any member who misuses Kanu funds or property shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to suspension, dismissal or expulsion.

(x) Excessive Drunkenness in Public:

Any party official who drinks excessively and behaves in a disagreeable manner such as to portray a poor image of himself and Kanu shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to a demotion.

(xi) Non-Attendance at Executive Committee Meetings:

Any party official who fails to attend three consecutive committee meetings where he is a bona-fide member without reasonable grounds or apology shall forfeit his position on the committee and his seat be declared vacant forthwith.

(xii) Disrespect of Kanu:

Any person who refers to Kanu in a disrespectful manner or makes derogatory remarks against the party shall be guilty of a misconduct and liable to any of the disciplinary actions aforementioned.

Disciplinary Procedure

(a) It is recommended that Kanu committees at all levels be permitted to deal with disciplinary cases arising at each respective level and that those accused of breaches of constitution and discipline be allowed to make appeals if they so wish, before their superior committees. Should a chairman of a committee be the subject of disciplinary action members present shall elect another person to serve as chairman until the issue is resolved.

(b) Where appeals are made a representative of the committee which dealt with the case in the first instance should be allowed to attend the hearing of the appeal and to answer any questions on behalf of his committee.

c) National Disciplinary Committee:

The total composition should be 12 members; 8 drawn from the provinces and 4 nominated by His Excellency the President.

Press Release

Statements on matters of policy, comments on major national issues at branch levels should be discussed and agreed upon by senior office-bearers or relevant executive committees before being released to the press. Only authorised spokesmen should speak on behalf of any Kanu branch. This will remove issuance of conflicting statements.

## Warnings

Any member required to appear before a disciplinary committee shall be notified of the accusations against him in writing by the secretary of the relevant disciplinary committee two weeks prior to the hearing date. Minutes shall be written in full giving details of the proceedings and the decision of the disciplinary committee and copies will be made available to any other committee likely to hear an appeal against the decision of the first committee.

(a) For non-attendance of three consecutive meetings, the member involved shall be warned adequately before a final action is taken against him.

(b) Expulsion from Kanu:

In all cases of breaches of the constitution, misconduct and acts of indiscipline, expulsion shall be taken as a last resort. Any party member who publicly belittles Kanu or refers to it or to the president in a disrespectful manner shall be banned from addressing public meetings for a period up to 12 months or as the case may be determined by his executive committee.

## Channel of Communication

In order to streamline and make effective the party administrative machinery it is recommended that all correspondence to the party Headquarters should be addressed to the national executive officer who should open and distribute such correspondence as well as take early action as and when necessary.

## Committee of Building of Kanu Offices Held Today, 3rd December, 1985

It was unanimously agreed that every district has to build a Kanu office and the following suggestions were agreed in the meeting:

--Design of the Kanu building will be nearly the same with little changes in every district. Every district had suggestions different from other districts but it was left entirely to the district branch in the meeting in proposing whether they would like to build shops, houses, conference centres, MP and councillors office.

--The committee has agreed that to form committee for the collections of funds will be arranged by the district branches in consultation and approval by Kanu headquarters.

--The building will start in phases.

--Every branch should arrange with financial institutions for loans to finish their building.

--The committee has appealed to the Kanu Headquarters to pay all the money in every district.



--The proposed Kanu branch office sketch plan to be distributed to all the district branches.

--The committee has appealed to Kanu headquarters to consider the drought district such as North Eastern Province. Kanu Headquarters should help them in building these Kanu offices by giving a grant of 50 percent of the amount required to build the office.

Secretary: Hon P.L. Odupoy.... Hon J.P. Korellach.... Chairman: Hon Shariff Nassir....

#### Recommendations of the Finances and Investment Committee:

The committee attracted 74 members under the chairmanship of Hon J.J.M. Nyagah, M.P. chairman, Embu branch.

**Investments:** The committee strongly felt that there should be an investment advisory committee of the party. This committee will oversee investment policy and advise the party on viability of existing and any proposed investment.

**Kenyatta International Conference Centre:** The committee reiterated the fact that KICC is a Kanu building. It should therefore be generating substantial funds for the party. The committee recommends that the management of KICC should provide the party with an up-to-date account on the investment.

**Party Papers and Press:** The committee recommends that in spite of major problems being faced by this investment, the party should continue to own and support its papers and press. In particular, the committee recommends that the management be strengthened, that additional capital be injected and that a modern press be acquired.

**Kanu band:** The committee also heard the report of the band from the director on how it was formed in 1983 and its position at present.

It was noted that the band had performed well as a public relations organ of the party and that its activities should be supported and its welfare cared for.

**Buildings, etc--for rental purposes:** The committee recommends that every branch plans to put up appropriate buildings to generate revenue for the party. The branch should also explore ways and means of earning revenue from agriculture, fishing and industrial activities.

**Government subvention:** The committee strongly supports the recommendation from the provinces that the "government should provide an annual grant to the party, particularly for staff at headquarters and branches.

"That this will enable the party to discharge its duties and obligations to the satisfaction of the country," and further recommends that this subvention should also cover youth and women leaders at branch level Kanu band and the organisers at the sub-branches and that branches be provided with transport.

**Apportionment of Party Finances:** The committee recommended that major municipalities (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru) to be as follows:

Headquarters--25 percent, branch--40 percent, sub-branch--25 percent, ward--10 percent.

The other areas as follows: Headquarters--25 percent, branches--40 percent, sub-branch--20 percent, location--10 percent, sub-location--5 percent.

Nomination fees should be as follows: parliamentary--50 percent to branch and 50 to headquarters, local authority--100 percent to branch.

**Financial control:** The committee recommends that whatever funds are collected must be strictly controlled at all levels, and be accounted for. The committee recommends the appointment of a full-time financial controller and chief accountant at headquarters to lead a department of finance and who will be responsible for enforcing provisions of Article 19 of the constitution as amended. Each branch should have a full-time paid accounts' clerk.

The committee recommends that the party should work on an agreed annual budget. The committee regrets that there has not been regular and adequate feedback on financial status and information to the party as required under Article 19 of the constitution.

All funds due to the branches should be remitted by the party headquarters without further delay.

#### **Relationship Between Party Officials, Elected Representatives and Government Officers**

The committee recognises the fact that the Party is relatively young and is evolving as an institution and that the various roles of the Party officials have not been clearly defined. Furthermore, the relationship of Party officials, elected representatives and Government officers is still evolving.

This has given rise to some overlapping of functions and unnecessary conflicts.

The committee recognises that there is no written law that legislate interpersonal relationships because it is a virtue that must be cultivated and emanate from mutual respect by all concerned. Nevertheless, in order to streamline the relationships between Party officials, elected representatives and Government officers that committee recommends that:

## Relationship

(a) The working relationship between Party officials, elected representatives and government officers at all levels should be harmonious, clearly defined and complementary.

(b) The relationship between Party officials and elected representatives has been very strained in the past in that there has been very little contact at grassroot level.

In order to enhance this relationship, all the factors which have contributed to this poor relationship must be identified and eliminated. Party officials must always be seen to be impartial, loyal, patriotic to the nation, truthful and display a mature outlook in order to command the respect of wananchi. Elected leaders must avoid using their offices and positions to victimise others.

## Recognition

(a) In order to have harmonious relationship between Party officials and Government officers there must be mutual recognition at all levels.

(b) Party officials should participate in national days celebrations committees and be accorded their proper places at such functions.

(c) Government officers should be given their due respect and recognition by party officials at all levels and vice-versa.

(d) Area party officials and elected representatives should be informed about tours by cabinet ministers, assistant ministers and other leading personalities so that they may be in the itinerary.

(e) Complaints by party officials and/or elected representatives must be taken seriously by government officials and appropriate action taken promptly and party officials should be protected from unwarranted accusations.

(f) Kanu officials should be accorded their proper place in government: order of protocol and there should be party awards.

**Respect:** In order to enhance relationship between party officials, elected representatives and government officers there should be mutual respect amongst them. All concerned should conduct themselves in such a manner as to earn them such respect.

The committee recognises the wananchi as the most important person in our democratic system of government and as such he should be accorded due respect and his needs be attended to promptly by both party and government officials with humility and dedication.

Elected representatives must recognise the fact that they are elected on the party and consequently they must respect the party at all times. Likewise government officers must recognise the fact that they are serving in a government formed by the party and respect it at all times.

#### Promotion of Unity

Kanu officials, elected representatives and Government officers should at all times endeavour to be impartial.

Kanu officials, elected representatives and government officers should avoid rivalry and divisive politics. Elected representatives should not personalise development projects but rather endeavour to complete all incomplete projects in their areas. Elected officials must endeavour at all times not to use their position for self-aggrandisement or penalisation of others.

In conclusion, the committee felt that it was of paramount importance to have a clear definition of respective roles of party officials, elected representatives and Government officers. Joint seminars should be held at provincial and district levels to explain the party philosophy and policies and the relationship between the party and elected representatives relationship between the party and the government. It was strongly felt that patriotism should be inculcated into party officials, elected representatives, government officers, schools and wananchi.

#### The Role of the Party in National Development

Chairman--Hon Dr Robert Ouko--MP  
Vice-Chairman--Hon Isaac Salatt--MP  
Rapporteur--Hon Ngengi Muigai--MP  
Membership--86 Members

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Tree Nurseries and Afforestation

1. That His Excellency the President, Hon Daniel T. arap Moi be thanked for his wise leadership and for the enlightened guidance he gave the conference during the opening keynote address and in his policy statements preceding the conference, particularly regarding his ongoing efforts to raise funds for afforestation in the course of which he has made available Kshs 50,000 to each district for afforestation, and that each district should decide on the implementation of the tree-planting project to be financed with that money.

2. That in order to give practical expression of our appreciation to the President for taking the lead in this regard, a special Harambee be organised for raising funds to supplement the Presidential Tree Fund for tree-planting activities in the districts.

3. That KANU should mobilise mass public opinion in favour of tree-planting, urging each landowner to plant trees on a proportion of his land at the correct time using the appropriate species of trees, advised by officers of the Forest Department.
4. That KANU should initiate a programme for the planting of trees on both sides of all our roads and highways.
5. That KANU should urge schools and churches and mosques to plant trees in their respective compounds.
6. That the nation's youth should be taught, through seminars where necessary, the basic principles governing the planting of trees and that they (the youth) should be used extensively in the tree-planting exercise as part of their participation in national development and also as a means of earning income for themselves.
7. That trees once planted should be carefully looked after to ensure a high survival rate and that a small monitoring unit be established to monitor the success of the tree-planting programme in liaison with the relevant ministry and the Presidential Permanent Commission on Afforestation.
8. That a special KANU Tree-planting Day be designated on which day all KANU members throughout the country should plant trees which they will undertake to look after till maturity.
9. That rules be made forbidding the cutting of trees without a corresponding planting of new ones.
10. That plans for the planting of trees on individual urban land plots be incorporated into the architectural designs which are presented to Local Authorities for approval prior to the commencement of construction.

#### B. Unemployment

11. That KANU expresses its gratitude to His Excellency the President for the practical steps he has taken to create employment opportunities to the youth of this country, including university graduates and graduates from other institutions.
12. That KANU supports the Government's policy on combating unemployment as outlined in Sessional Paper No 2 of 1985 and urges that special and urgent attention be paid to the implementation of the measures contained in that paper.
13. That KANU supports fully the use of labour-intensive methods of production to encourage job-creation for Kenyan youth, particularly in the rural areas.



### C. Kenyanisation of the Economy

14. That the participation of Kenyans of African origin in the economy should be greatly stepped up in all fields, including the following:

I) Retail trade should be left entirely to Africans;

II) Road transport licences should be given predominantly to African businessmen;

III) Construction and supply contracts worth shs 5m and below should be given solely to Africans;

(IV) Small-scale hotel businesses and restaurants should be handled largely by Africans;

V) Space in aircraft for horticultural goods should be made available on a priority basis to Africans engaged in that business.

15. That for large-scale tenders priority should be given to Africans with a capacity to fulfil them.

16. That the Government should be thanked for directing that the clearing and forwarding business be left solely to African firms.

17. That African firms be assisted to participate more fully in the insurance business.

18. That African businessmen should be given suitable loans to enable them to take part in the activities mentioned above, and in many more not specifically outlined here.

19. That banks be urged to lend to farmers 17 percent of their investable funds as directed by the government.

20. That procedures for securing loans should be simplified and streamlined, and requirements for loan security be adjusted to facilitate access to loans by Africans, most of whom are at present precluded by stiff rules and conditions imposed by banks and other lending institutions.

21. That Africans who obtain trade and other licences, as well as similar other opportunities and who then sell such licences to non-Africans should be disciplined by the Party.

22. That KANU should make clear that these measures are aimed only at redressing the gross business imbalance now existing in the country as a result of a situation in which non-Africans appear to have easy, unlimited and continuous access to credit, which only a few lucky Africans have.

#### D. Party Representation in Policy Bodies

23. That Party chairmen or their nominees should represent KANU on policy decision-making bodies such as:

- I) District Development Executive Committees
- II) District Tender boards
- III) Land Boards
- IV) Plot Allocation Committees
- V) Liquor Licencing Courts
- VI) Trade Licencing boards
- VII) Provincial and District Land Control Boards
- VIII) Trade Joint Loans boards
- IX) Wildlife Compensation Committees
- X) National Days Celebration Preparatory Committees

24. That district KANU chairmen be members of the District Development Committees and that where the KANU Chairman is an MP, he should nominate one of his Party officials to represent the Party.

25. That KANU Chairmen of sub-branch, location and sub-location should be members of their respective sub-DDCs with the same proviso as for the DDC.

#### E. General

26. That the Party should be active in mobilising public opinion in support of government policies and programmes in addition to propagating the Party's constitution, rules and the role of the Party in national development.

27. That the role of women and youth be highlighted at all Party meetings and assistance be given to these groups to enable them to take part more fully in Party activities.

28. That the Party should make use of the existing government training institutions for conducting seminars and other forms of training for its members and officials including women and youth and that if in future a need should arise for a Party College, consideration will be given at that time to the feasibility of establishing one.

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KENYA

KANU'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT CONFIRMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] A team comprising the Minister for Planning and National Development, Dr Robert Ouko, an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salat, an Assistant Minister for Health, Mr Ngengi Muigai, and a number of other MPs met as group 1 and made the following recommendations on Kanu's role in national development.

Tree nurseries and afforestation

That President Moi be thanked for his wise leadership and for the enlightened guidance he gave the conference during his opening keynote address and in his policy statements preceding the conference, particularly regarding his ongoing efforts to raise funds for afforestation in the course of which he has made available Sh50,000 to each district for afforestation, and that each district should decide on the implementation of the tree-planting project to be financed with that money.

That in order to give practical expression of our appreciation of the President for taking the lead in this regard, a special Harambee be organised for raising funds to supplement the Presidential Tree Fund for tree-planting activities in the districts.

That Kanu should mobilise mass public opinion in favour of tree-planting, urging each land owner to plant trees on a proportion of his land at the correct time using the appropriate species of trees advised by officers of the Forest Department.

That Kanu should initiate a programme for the planting of trees on both sides of all our roads and highways.

That Kanu should urge schools and churches and mosques to plant trees in their respective compounds.

That the nation's youth should be taught, through seminars where necessary, the basic principles governing the planting of trees and that they (the youth) should be used extensively in the tree-planting exercise as part of their participation in national development and also as a means of earning income for themselves.

That trees once planted should be carefully looked after to ensure a high survival rate, and that a small monitoring unit be established to monitor the success of the tree planting programme in liaison with the relevant ministry and the Permanent Presidential Commission on Afforestation.

That a special Kanu tree-planting day be designated on which day all Kanu members throughout the country plant trees which they undertake to look after till maturity.

That rules be made forbidding the cutting of trees without corresponding planting of new ones.

That plans for the planting of trees on individual urban land plots be incorporated in the architectural designs which are presented to the local authorities for approval prior to the commencement of construction.

#### Unemployment

That Kanu expresses its gratitude to the President for the practical steps he has taken to create employment opportunities to the youth of this country, including university graduates and graduates from other institutions.

That Kanu supports the Government's policy on combating unemployment as outlined in Sessional Paper No 2 of 1985 and urges that special and urgent attention be paid to the implementation of the measures contained in that sessional paper.

That Kanu supports fully the use of labour-intensive methods of production to encourage job-creation for Kenya youth, particularly in the rural areas.

#### Kenyanisation of the economy

That the participation of Kenyans of African origin in the economy should be greatly stepped up in all fields, including the following:

- Retail trade should be left entirely to Africans;
- Road transport licences should be given predominantly to African businessmen;
- Construction and supply contracts worth Sh5 million and below should be given solely to Africans;
- Small-scale hotel business and restaurants should be handled largely by Africans;
- Space in aircraft for horticultural goods be made available on a priority basis to Africans engaged in that business.

That for large-scale tenders priority should be given to Africans with a capacity to fulfil them.

That the Government should be thanked for directing that clearing and forwarding business be left solely to African firms.

That African firms be assisted to participate more fully in the insurance business.

That African businessmen should be given suitable loans to enable them to take part in the activities mentioned above and in many more not specifically outlined here.

That banks be urged to lend to farmers 17 percent of their investable funds as directed by the Government.

That procedures for securing loans should be simplified and streamlined, and requirements for loan security be adjusted to facilitate access to loans by Africans, most of whom are at present precluded by stiff rules and conditions imposed by banks and other lending institutions.

That Africans who obtain trade and other licences, as well as similar other opportunities and who then sell such licences to non-Africans should be disciplined by the party.

That Kanu should make clear that these measures are aimed only at redressing the gross business imbalance now existing in the country as a result of a situation in which non-Africans appear to have easy, unlimited and continuous access to credit, which only a few lucky Africans have.

#### Party representation in policy bodies

That party chairmen or their nominees should represent Kanu policy decision making bodies such as:

District development executive committees, district tender boards, land boards, plot allocation committees, liquor licensing courts, trade licensing boards, provincial and district land control boards, trade joint loans boards, wildlife compensation committees and national days celebration preparatory committees.

That district Kanu chairmen be members of the district development committees and that where the Kanu chairman is an MP, he should nominate one of his party officials to represent the party.

That Kanu chairmen of sub-branch, location and sub-location should be members of their respective sub-DDCs with the same proviso as for the DDC.

#### General

That the party should be active in mobilising public opinion in support of Government policies and programmes in addition to propagating the party constitution, rules and the role of the party in national development.



That the role of women and youth be highlighted at all party meetings and assistance be given to these groups to enable them to take part more fully in party activities.

That for large-scale tenders use of the existing Government training institutions for conducting seminars and other forms of training for its members.

#### Districts To Build Offices

Committee of building of Kanu offices held on December 3.

It was unanimously agreed that every district has to build a Kanu office and the following suggestions were agreed in the meeting:

--Design of the Kanu building will be nearly the same with little changes in every district. Every district had suggestions different from other districts but it was left entirely to the district branch in the meeting in proposing whether they like to build shops, houses, conference centres, MP and concillors office.

--The committee has agreed that to form committee for the collection of funds will be arranged by the district branches in consultation and approval by Kanu headquarters.

--The building will start in phases.

--Every branch should arrange with financial institutions if they can agree to give them loan to finish their building.

--The committee has appealed to the Kanu headquarters to pay all the arrears of the money in every district.

--The proposed Kanu Branch Office Sketch Plan to be distributed to all the district branches.

--The committee has appealed to Kanu headquarters to consider the drought district such as NEP Kanu headquarters to help them in building these Kanu offices by giving a grant of 50 percent of the amount required to build the office.

Secretary: Hon P.L. Odupoy and Hon J.P. Korellach.

Chairman: Hon Shariff Nassir

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KENYA

CLEAR GUIDELINES ARE WELCOME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The manner in which wananchi throughout the country responded to the Kanu membership drive conducted a few months ago clearly proved that the ruling party has the backing of the majority of the people.

Those entrusted with the important task of providing leadership of the party therefore must realise that whatever they do or fail to do for the party is being closely monitored by the members, who today can be counted in millions. Nevertheless the strength of the party cannot be judged by its huge membership alone. A lot depends on the kind of leadership it gets from those holding top positions in the organisation.

From the moment the party was formed its major role was to fight for our independence. Today its priority has changed and its major preoccupation is to formulate development policies and programmes for the entire nation. Unfortunately some Kanu leaders have yet to prove to wananchi that they all understand the role they are supposed to play in giving Kenya proper guidelines in its development strategy.

Instead of establishing joint programmes which identify our social and economic problems, a number of Kanu leaders seem to live in the past when the party's role was to fight for Uhuru. Uhuru--or at least political Uhuru--has come and has been with us for well over two decades. But as the founding father of this nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, used to tell us time and again, a lot needs to be done to bring about the fruits of independence, namely economic independence, in the hands of the wananchi.

Economic independence cannot come about through a miracle or empty words by party leaders. All must join hands in not only providing ideas but working hard to make sure that party leaders, civil servants and even those in the private sector understand the obligation to be united in order to see through any programme of action as is established by the party.

In other words, it is about time all Kanu leaders put the welfare of the people of this country before their own. It does not reflect well on them, for example, when there appears to be some kind of rift between some politicians and civil servants.

For the party to succeed in its various endeavours it must be able to work hand in hand with the Civil Service, the church, the private sector and members of the public. Among the most difficult tasks facing the party, and indeed the entire country, is to provide the nation with a workable policy to fight unemployment, tribalism and corruption. No such policy can be formulated (and if it is, it can hardly work) if all the people in the various sectors and particularly in the leadership of the party do not agree to adopt a collective sense of responsibility. Such a collective sense of responsibility will make sure that in future there will be no rifts between various party leaders or between party leaders and civil servants, or church leaders.

It would be foolhardy to pretend that the sense of collective responsibility among party leaders and others, either in Parliament or the Civil Service, will come about without a rigid policy guidelines introducing discipline in the ranks of the nation's leadership.

Recent behaviour by certain individuals proves clearly that the need for such discipline does indeed exist. After all, as President Moi recently said, party leaders must set a good example to the rest of the wananchi. But they can hardly do so if they themselves are not disciplined. The proposed measures announced yesterday at the end of the three-day Kanu seminar should go a long way in disciplining party members and leaders.

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KENYA

DETAILS ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION GIVEN

Nairobi KENYA BUILDER in English Dec 85 pp 23, 25

[Text] For a young nation like Kenya to develop meaningfully it requires a proper and durable road network to cover all parts of the country. This can only be achieved if those charged with the responsibility of making such roads have the necessary expertise and the relevant materials. Then there are those who are involved in the actual building of the roads and those who supply the necessary materials. One of the companies which supplies the raw materials is Colas East Africa Ltd., a locally registered company engaged in the manufacture of bitumen emulsions used for tarmacking roads.

Colas has been operating in East Africa since 1956 and is wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Although based in Nairobi, Kenya, the company's area of operations covers Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Colas manufactures a full range of emulsions for use in both road surfacings and industrial products. In addition to those products, Colas also provides a slurry seal service for road surfacing and operates bitumen distributors for application of thin road surfacings. The company recently engaged in the production of cutback grades of bitumen for use in alternative types of road surfacings.

Bitumen is one of the most versatile raw materials used in road surfacings, but it normally requires heating before use to make it liquid at ambient temperatures. In order to avoid this bitumen in the form of emulsion can be used at normal temperatures without heating, or alternatively a solvent may be added to produce a cutback grade of bitumen.

Since emulsions flow readily at normal temperature, this facilitates working in remote areas, in addition to saving energy. Generally, bitumen is derived from processing of crude oil through a refinery by passing it through a distillation process where lighter fractions are vapourised, leaving a residue of heavy oils and bitumen. Further distillation of the residue produces bitumen. This method of making bitumen emulsions with suitable characteristics began about 45 years ago and continuous development has resulted in the production of modern types of emulsions which are now used in numerous applications.

The range of bitumen emulsions produced by Colas East Africa include both cationic and anionic types. Within each type, a number of grades are manufactured in order to provide products suitable for use with different types of road-building materials and in different climatic conditions.

The type of road surfacings specified for Kenya include bitumen premix, bitumen with stone chippings, and slurry seals. Colas manufactures emulsions suitable for use in road surfacings with stone chippings or slurry seal. A slurry seal surface offers several advantages in road surfacings such as a smooth good looking surface which is resistant to abrasion under traffic, skidding, penetration by water and completely free of loose stone chippings.

The company has two machines that it uses in the application of slurry seal. Among the most recent projects in which it has been associated is the application of slurry seal surfacing in Kenya are the Mau Summit-Kericho-Kisumu Road, the Nakuru-Timboroa Road and the Thuchi-Nkubu Road. On each of these projects one of the slurry machines which the company operates was used to provide a road surface in accordance with specifications prepared by the road designers.

The emulsions produced by Colas East Africa are manufactured at their factory on Kampala Road in Nairobi's Industrial Area. From there, emulsions are manufactured and supplied to customers in either bulk or in drums. The products are manufactured to both local and international standards.

In addition to bitumen emulsions, Colas produces a range of industrial products for use on many civil engineering and construction projects.

Throughout its operation, Colas has engaged in continuous expansion and modernisation of its factory and the programme is continuing in a bid to improve the range of products offered to the public. To achieve this objective, Colas has maintained close contact with associated companies overseas. In addition, as part of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, technical information and assistance are available to improve services to the public.

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KENYA

REMISSION GRANTED ON ROAD BUILDING EQUIPMENT

Nairobi KENYA BUILDER in English Dec 85 p 25

[Text] The Minister for Finance, Prof George Saitoti, has remitted the whole of import duty and sales tax payable on the plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts imported under written authority from the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury by the firms named below for use in the road construction projects listed against their names between the periods specified provided that--(i) the plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts shall be re-exported out of Kenya by the importing firm not later than the expiry dates as respectively specified; (ii) if any of the plants, equipment, machinery and spare parts is disposed of locally at any time after importation or remains within Kenya after the expiry dates as respectively specified; the appropriate rate of duty shall be payable on any plant, equipment, machinery and spare parts not utilised in the construction of the project; and (iii) a list of all items remaining after the expiry date as well as those sold or disposed of locally shall be submitted to the Treasury through the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Tambach-Sergoit Road, TM-AM Construction Group, between April 1, 1985 and September 30, 1985;

Nairobi-Thika Road, Solel Boneh International Limited, between April 1, 1985 and February 28, 1987;

Nakuru-Timboroa Road, H.Z. and Co. Limited, between December 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985;

Uplands-Longonot Turn-off Road, Put Sarajevo General Engineering, between June 1, 1984 and November 21, 1985;

Thuchi-Nkubu Road, Kier International, between January 1, 1984 and March 11, 1986;

Marigat-Kabarnet Road, H.Z. and Co. Limited, between January 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985.

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CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

# GOVERNMENT ABANDONS FERTILIZER REHABILITATION PROJECT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 28-29

[Text] The Kenya government has finally given up attempts to rehabilitate the shs 630 million worth of equipment bought in 1975 by the controversial Ken-Ren fertiliser company which was liquidated in 1978. When the project between the US firm N-Ren and the Kenya government established another company, the National Agricultural Chemicals and Fertilisers Company (NACAF) with the sole purpose of going ahead with the completion of the fertiliser factory which Ken-Ren had intended to build in Mombasa. At that time, the project was envisaged to have been viable, and was intended to produce cheap fertilisers for farmers. Mr J.S. Mburu, a former permanent secretary who had been managing director of Ken-Ren, was moved over to NACAF and made responsible for ensuring that the shs 630 million worth of equipment that had been procured by Ken-Ren was installed and a fertilisers factory built.

In order to make the appropriate feasibility studies, evaluate and install the equipment at Mombasa, NACAF, through the recommendation of Mburu and a firm of management consultants, Howard Humphries, hired a Dutch firm, Stamicarborn, B.V., who were experts in fertiliser production. The agreement between NACAF and Stamicarborn was signed in December 1980, but during the next one year and a half there was a misunderstanding between NACAF and Stamicarborn, with Mburu claiming that the so-called experts were not fulfilling their contractual agreements according to schedule. In one internal memo, NACAF reported that "after a thorough study of the reports submitted by Stamicarborn on the fertiliser factory, it was quite evident that they were not giving correct information to NACAF for the revival of the factory. Instead, they wasted time on things that did not matter, including visits to Kenya for discussions which did not strictly follow the signed contract." The contract between Stamicarborn and NACAF was therefore terminated in June 1982, before a proper evaluation of the plants, machinery and equipment in Mombasa was done.

The Kenya government, however, decided to go ahead with the fertiliser factory project. It was therefore decided to seek assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). An expert from Unido, Mr V.S. Tillai was sent to Kenya to do what Stamicarborn had failed to do. After producing a series of technical papers and reports,

which were studied by an inter-ministerial committee that was dealing with the project, as well as the parastatal advisory committee, (PAC) the government decided that an attempt to rehabilitate the Ken-Ren equipment in Mombasa would not be viable. There was an apparent misunderstanding between the PAC and Tillai, who had wanted the government to go ahead with the project while the PAC was recommending that it should be abandoned.

The proposed project, which has now been abandoned was envisaged to produce over 200,000 tonnes of fertiliser annually and save the country millions of shillings in foreign exchange that is used for fertiliser importation. Following the recommendation by the PAC that the project be abandoned, the government has now de-registered NACAF as a company, and all its staff are to be re-deployed in the parent ministry of agriculture and other ministries while the equipment in Mombasa is scheduled to be sold by the official receiver. The PAC further recommended that future plans to establish a fertiliser production factory in Kenya should be divorced from the Ken-Ren/NACAF fiasco, and the government should make careful evaluation of all proposals before getting committed to any such project.

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KENYA

TEXTILES INDUSTRY RANKS AS MAJOR EMPLOYER

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 24-25

[Text] Although the textiles industry in Kenya can be described as still in its infancy, its development in terms of high quality products has been encouraging. The industry ranks among the top employers in Kenya. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the ministry of planning and national development, the spinning, weaving and finishing textiles employed 1,780 people in 1983. 9,972 people were employed in areas of the textile industry that manufacture finished textile goods in the same year. Knitting mills employed 4,424 people in the same year, while companies manufacturing wearing apparel employed 2,119 people. Other activities in the industry such as garment making and trade in textiles employed many more Kenyans. It is estimated that the textile industry in Kenya employs about 1/6 of Kenya's industrial work force. By 1980, it was estimated that the industry had capital investment estimated at shs 840 million.

The Kenya government, realising the potentials of the textiles industry in the economy, has invested heavily in the sector through parastatals such as the Industrial Development Bank, (IDB), the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), and the Development Finance Company of Kenya (DFCK). The textile companies in which the government has invested number 16 and are: East African Fine Spinners, Mea Garments, East African Clothing Company, Kenya Toray Mills, Raymond Woolen Mills, Polysynthetic E.A. Ltd., Sewing Thread Ltd., Kenya Textile Mills, Rift Valley Textile Mills, Kawan Enterprises, Kisumu Cotton Mills, Thika Cotton Mills, Yuken Textiles Ltd., Kenya Fibre Corporation, African Synthetic and Kenya Taitex Mills. The government has protected the textile industry heavily by permitting exports only in cases where the Kenyan mills do not make the product or cannot meet the demand; and by levying high duties on textile importation and banning importation of clothing. There is also a complete ban on the importation of second-hand clothing. Some observers, however, say that despite the trade barriers and other protectionist measures the government has applied on the textiles industry, the competitive position of Kenyan textile mills has deteriorated due to the loss of Ugandan and Tanzanian markets. Textile exports to the two neighbouring states have in the recent years declined substantially. According to CBS statistics, the value of clothing exports to Tanzania fell from KSh7,000 in 1976 to KSh6,000 in 1983. Clothing exports to Uganda were valued at KSh135,000 in

the same year. The textile industry, it is also suggested, suffers because it is forced to purchase cotton locally at prices which are higher than world price equivalents. In addition, some industry sources argue that considerable undocumented quantities of illegal imports of textile products find their way into the Kenya market each year and are sold at open air markets in towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Busia. Another problem facing the textiles industry in Kenya is over capacity. The twenty-nine textile mills in the country have an estimated installed annual weaving and knitting capacity of 83 million square metres. The domestic textile mills furnish the bulk of national cloth consumption (75% in 1977).

The textiles industry covers a wide area of industrial activity. The activities encompass such areas as fibre processing, yarn processing, fabric and garment making. Most of the activity is concentrated in the major towns of Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Mombasa, Thika and Nanyuki. The most developed areas of activity in the textile industry is garment manufacturing which has many medium and large manufacturing units scattered around the major towns in the country. These units make various types of knitwear and dress garment in innumerable designs and fashions to cater for the requirements of ladies, men and children. The only types of fabric which are not made locally by manufacturers are furnishing and upholstery interlining material, velvet and dacron material.

The ban on textile imports, some textiles manufacturers say has led to production of poor quality goods and is the reason why the Kenya textile industry has not been able to perform well in exports. Excessive protection, according to this view, has only ended up in over-capacity and low productivity in the industry since most manufacturers know that their market is well buffered and that consumers can only buy what they offer.

One of the problems the textile industry in Kenya has is lack of skilled manpower. However, this problem will soon be solved since the Kenya Textile Institute which has been established by the ministry of labour is already admitting students for various courses in the institute. The institute has workshops for training school leavers in spinning, weaving and processing. The institute, when it becomes fully operational, will also train young Kenyans in knitting and garment manufacturing. The institute has also been training local instructors who will be teaching at the institute once experts from the Netherlands who are at the institute on a technical assistance programme go. The Textile Institute project was funded by the Kenya government with assistance of the government of the Netherlands. Also recruited for training at the institute are assistant instructors and artisans who are to form the nucleus of maintenance staff in the future. And in view of the importance of quality control in the finished textiles ionoods, the institute in collaboration with the Kenya Bureau of Standards has plans to set up a national textiles testing laboratory whose primary role will be to assist in the preparation of standard testing procedures for fibre, cloth and chemicals. The institute is expected to turn out about 300 textile technologists every year once it becomes fully operational.

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KENYA

# CONTINUED OUTFLOW OF INSURANCE CASH REPORTED

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 p 5

[Text] Kenya loses considerable sums of foreign exchange through remittance of insurance premiums, the Minister for Planning and National Development, Dr Robert Ouko, observed when he addressed the 29th annual dinner of the Insurance Institute of Kenya in Nairobi in early November. Indeed, said the Minister, there is some way to go before the insurance industry begins to contribute (properly) to economic development.

It is because of these factors that the government enacted the Insurance Act of 1984. This aims to curb the outflow of foreign currency through insurance companies and imposes stringent conditions on the shareholding of foreign insurance firms operating in Kenya.

Dr Ouko said Kenya earns some insurance foreign exchange, mostly from Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, whose goods pass through Kenya. In 1984, total foreign earnings from insurance premiums amounted to £4.7m. The outflow was several times higher at £22.09m. Said Dr Ouko: "There was a net outflow of £17.39m. in foreign exchange on insurance."

Over the years, Dr Ouko told the insurers at the dinner, the government has taken several measures designed to stem this outflow of forex through the insurance companies. These included the setting up of the Kenya National Assurance Company Ltd. and the Kenya Reinsurance Corporation, the latter to create scope for local and overseas companies to reinsure in Kenya. In 1978, the government directed that all insurance companies operating in Kenya be incorporated locally; later in the same year, the government ruled that import licences would be granted only if the imported goods were insured with local insurance firms.

Forex aside, the government supports the development of the insurance industry. Its expansion, said Dr Ouko, means more jobs for Kenyans. These have been growing from 2,276 in 1979 to nearly 4,000 this year.

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KENYA

BUSINESS OFFERS FROM PAKISTAN REPORTED

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Text] A Pakistani trade mission which visited Kenya in November had a meeting with KAM representatives on November 6. The KAM officials were Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer and Miss M.W. Waithaka, Executive Officer.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation, Haji R. Janoo introduced himself and summarised the sectors of Pakistan industry represented in the delegation. These included Heavy machinery: turnkey sugar plants, tractor, caravan, road-roller, pump, light diesel engine and bicycle manufacturers. Others: cotton yarn, textiles, sport goods, surgical dressing, surgical instruments and shipping industries.

On behalf of the delegation he expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended by the KAM and hoped that the good relations already existing between Kenya and Pakistan would be further enhanced by their visit. He hoped to see a reciprocal visit by a Kenyan team in the near future. He assured Kenyan manufacturers that Pakistan manufactured goods were of good quality, fairly priced and accompanied by top quality service.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation then invited members of his mission to mention their individual trade interests.

Mr S.N.R. Kazmi, of the Habib Group had been importing paper from Kenya for some time and was now interested in establishing a paper mill in Pakistan. His group was involved in the packaging, resins, chemicals, jute, building materials, auto parts and general engineering sectors and sought Kenyan business contacts in these fields.

Mr Zahoor Ahmed, of Heavy Mechanical Complex was interested in the supply and rehabilitation of sugar and cement plants, the supply of alcohol-from-molasses technology, machine tool engineering, supply of diesel pumps, engines, electrical transmission towers, textile technology, construction equipment and bicycles.

Mr A. Sarwar Mahmud of Radieux Limited said his company was engaged in exportation of semi-finished goods and wanted to establish trade contacts with Kenyan traders.

Mr S.M. Ishaq of Trading Corporation of Pakistan wanted to make contact with a variety of Kenyan businessmen as he was handling imports and exports on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

Mr A.F. Tapal of Tapal Tea Limited had been importing tea from Kenya and wanted to establish a joint venture in Pakistan to blend and pack East African tea.

Mr N. Ahmad of H. Nizam Din and Sons Limited was interested in investing in the Kenyan specialised textile industry especially in the canvas tent trade.

Mr K.A. Kazmi of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation hoped to be able to contact potential customers wanting to ship their goods to Pakistan.

Mr A. Mahmood, representing the Embassy of Pakistan in Nairobi, reminded the delegation and the KAM of the Sh 100 million credit line extended by the Government of Pakistan to Kenya for the purchase of industrial and agricultural machinery. He urged local businessmen and manufacturers to take advantage of the favourable trade conditions offered through a 10 years payback period at 7 1/2 percent interest rate.

Mr Ita recalled his visit to Pakistan in 1984 during which he was introduced to the Pakistani concept of 'backward integration'--progressively increasing the local content of manufactured goods. He was also impressed by the utilisation of intermediate or appropriate technology in Pakistan, especially in the spinning and weaving industries. He felt some of these techniques could be successfully adopted by Kenyan manufacturers.

The Director envisaged the future growth of the Kenyan auto parts industry and the horticultural products packaging industries and encouraged the Pakistani visitors to consider investment in these sectors. He also highlighted the need for longer visits by individual businessmen from Pakistan as a follow-up to the trade missions.

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KENYA

## NIGERIANS SEEK TO STRENGTHEN LINKS

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Text] Representatives of the KAM met a visiting Nigerian trade mission from the Association of Nigerian Exporters led by Chief Mrs G.A. Ogunusi, president of the ANE, in Nairobi on November 4. The KAM was represented by Mr L. Riitho Ndungi, Chairman; Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer; Mr K. Kamanu, Executive Officer; and Miss M.W. Waithaka, Executive Officer. A Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA) official, Mr Peter B. Teya, was also present.

Mr Ndungi expressed the hope that the meeting would lay a foundation for closer links between ANE and KAM. He cited the Kenyan manufacturing sector as contributing 14 percent of the national GDP in a country where agriculture accounted for 30 percent of the GDP, and providing 21 percent of the total private sector employment and 11 percent of the total national employment. He described the manufacturing sector as being mainly agro-based comprising the food and beverage, tobacco and textile industries. The chemical, cement and rubber industries, the metal working and engineering industries also contributed to industrial output in Kenya, he said.

The Chairman hailed the good relationship existing between the Association and the Government, especially the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Planning and National Development, Agriculture and Livestock Development, and Labour. He gave as an example the annual budget, four months prior to which the Government consulted the Association seeking to know its views on what shape those aspects of the budget affecting the manufacturing sector should take. This type of co-operation and mutual consultation had greatly facilitated the operations of Kenyan companies since the pace of industrialisation in the country could only be dictated by government policies and basic guidelines.

In reply to questions from the Nigerian delegation, the Chairman clarified the following points:

a. The Kenya Government encouraged exports by the manufacturing sector by offering incentives such as:

1) Export Compensation: a rebate which was paid at 20 percent of the export turnover for an exporting company.

ii) Removal of sales tax on exports.

iii) Rationalisation of tariffs to encourage importation of raw materials for manufacture and to discourage importation of finished goods which could be locally manufactured.

iv) Removal of sales tax/import duty on machinery.

v) Liberalisation of import licensing to facilitate importation of raw materials.

vi) Allocation of foreign exchange to individuals and organisations who are engaged in foreign market surveys and export promotions.

b. The Chairman cited the Kenya Industrial Estates as having been initiated to assist small-scale manufacturers. These estates were established in the major urban centres in Kenya and excluded large manufacturers from using their facilities.

c. The Chairman described Kenya Export Year efforts in 1984 as having successfully increased export earnings to emphasise that a continued effort would have to be made to sustain this momentum.

d. Although very little local manufacture of capital machinery and plant for manufacturing industries was being carried out, the Chairman hoped that as industries tooled spare parts for machinery themselves, they would develop a capacity for machining and assembling equipment locally.

e. He explained that Kenyan exporters were not permitted to retain their export earnings in foreign banks and that as yet no credit facilities had been offered as inducement to manufacturers who export to increase their exports. He noted that the Government had recently allowed some companies to commence manufacturing in bond primarily for export. Most agricultural commodities which were foreign exchange earners, coffee, tea, etc. were handled by statutory boards although a few individuals and organisations continued to operate export businesses.

Mr Ogunusi thanked the KAM Chairman for taking time to explain how Kenyan manufacturers contributed to Kenya's export drive. The Chairman of the ANE Kenya Committee, Mr A.F. Olasebikan, thanked the KAM for its kind reception and hoped that the two countries would be able to learn more from each other in the field of export promotion. He hoped that a reciprocal visit would soon be made by a Kenyan delegation to Nigeria.

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KENYA

POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND SEEN

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 4-5

[Text] On behalf of the KAM, Mr L. Riitho Ndungu, Chairman; Mr D.G. Bhattessa; Mr Manu Chandaria; Mr R.G. Mwai; Mr N. Nganga; Mr S.M. Ita, Director/Chief Executive; Mr J.N. Otido, Secretary/Administrator, and Mr J.W. Kuria, Executive Officer met a member of a New Zealand trade mission in Nairobi at the end of October. Mr D.W. Sifuma of the Kenya External Trade Authority was present.

The Chairman welcomed Mr R.E. Graves of the NZ trade team and gave a brief history of KAM, its objects and the membership. The Director, supported by Mr Graves, explained to the meeting why other members of the trade mission were unable to attend the discussion at the KAM, the reason being that they were at that time meeting with government officials on government-to-government aid. The team had therefore sent Mr Graves to KAM for a private sector discussion as Mr Graves was in charge of external trade in New Zealand.

Mr Graves outlined the purpose of their mission as being a follow-up of their Prime Minister's visit to Kenya in April this year aimed at establishing economic and trade links between the two countries. Within this policy framework the New Zealand Government hoped to open up its markets for Kenyan goods on favoured terms in addition to its present G.S.P. systems.

The New Zealand Government would like Kenyan manufacturers to use this chance to increase their exports to New Zealand. Having had a chance to study the KAM Members' Handbook, Mr Graves listed the following potential exports to New Zealand:

1. Canned fruits
2. Plywood Veneers
3. Confectionery
4. Peanuts and cashewnuts
5. Yarn and Fabrics of cotton
6. Fishing flies
7. Handicrafts
8. Wire rods and nuts
9. Leather goods

10. Fruit juices
12. Precious stones
13. Fluorspar
14. Sisal
15. Tea
16. Pyrethrum
17. Coffee
18. Spices

Mr Graves however, cautioned Kenya manufacturers to pack exports to New Zealand according to the requirements of the market and in compliance with their packaging standards which were rigid and high.

One of the likely obstacles was pointed out earlier regarding the high and rigid standards of packaging--a requirement which could force local exporters to send their products in bulk to be repacked in New Zealand.

The other was the distance between Kenya and New Zealand, coupled with lack of regular and direct sea vessels and airflights plying between the two countries. It was, however, pointed out that with the intended increase in the volume of trade between Eastern and Southern African States and New Zealand it would be possible for Nedlloyd to regularise their transportation. Plans were also underway for Qantas airways to set up a co-ordinating office in Nairobi to facilitate air traffic flow between New Zealand and the PTA States.

The Chairman thanked Mr Graves for sparing the time to meet with members of the KAM Executive Committee on how Kenya can benefit from New Zealand's trade liberalisation policy through exports to that country.

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KENYA

BIG BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT LIKELY IN 1985

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 pp 6-7

[Text] Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to rise by more than 4 percent in 1985, estimates the half-yearly economic report released by Dr Robert Ouko, Minister for Planning and National Development, on October 31. This conclusion is based on favourable weather and sound budgetary policies. Indeed, a third of this growth—which will be close to the 5.3 percent that Prof George Saitoti, the Minister for Finance, projected in his budget proposals for fiscal 1985/86—may be attributed to the recovery in value added for agricultural production which declined overall by 3.7 percent in 1984. Agricultural production is expected to be higher than that of the comparable period last year and to more than make up for the effects of the drought. The performance of the rest of the economy has been mixed in the first half of 1985.

Manufacturing output rose by 3.8 percent in this period compared to 3.3 percent in the same period in 1984. This rise, says the report, is a consequence of increased consumer spending arising from increased real income as observed at end 1984. The value of sales rose by 5.5 percent in the first quarter of this year, compared to 18.6 percent in the first quarter of last year.

In food processing, production of meat and mutton declined to 9,300 tonnes compared to 12,900 tonnes in the first half of 1984, largely as a result of the drought. The rains, however, boosted milk output slightly to 116m litres, up from 106m litres in the first half of last year. Thanks to substantial imports of grains, mills were able to maintain an appreciable level of output of wheat flour at 126,000 tonnes, up from 109,000 tonnes in the first six months of 1984; maize flour output remained at roughly last-year levels. Output of other products in the food processing sector recorded modest increases in this period, except sugar and edible oils and fats. Beverages and tobacco, except spirits and manufactured tobacco, recorded increases in volume of output.

The report reckons that price increases may have depressed demand for manufactured tobacco and spirits. Beer output rose 10.4 percent to 106m litres, partly as a result of exports. Indeed, says the report, the value of exports of alcoholic beverages increased two-fold during the period under review.

Although there was a decline in imports of raw materials, particularly synthetic fibres, used in the textiles and clothing industries in this period, there was still some increase in output. Production of polyester and nylon fabrics, for example, went up from 1,292 tonnes in the first half of 1984 to 1,629 tonnes in the first half of this year; 2,274 tonnes of polyester yarn were produced in this period, compared to 1,527 tonnes in the similar period of 1984. Output of leather shoes rose from around 680,000 pairs in 1984 to 709,000 pairs this year. Timber products showed a mixed performance: production of sawn timber, wooden chairs and mattresses went down while that of doors, windows and teachests went up.

Output of paper and chemical products is estimated to have fallen a sharpish 24.5 percent during the second quarter of 1985 compared to the second one of last year. Indeed, except for paper bags and sacks, toilet paper and petroleum products, other products in this sector showed a downward trend in output in the second quarter of this year. Thanks, perhaps, to good domestic demand, output of rubber and plastic products went up in the first half of 1985. Rubber shoes output went up by 3.7 percent, motor vehicle tyres by 9.7 percent and plastic bottles by 38.5 percent, for instance. Non-metallic and metal products recorded declines, according to the data available.

Cement output is estimated to have declined by 2.1 percent in the first half of 1985, down to 548,000 tonnes from 560,000 tonnes in the first half of last year. This partly reflected the depressed state of the building and construction sector, partly falling export demand. Exports of cement fell to around 181,000 tonnes in the period January-June 1985 compared to exports of 254,000 tonnes in the first half of last year. Subsidised exports by competitors in Asian countries, it is suspected, are the culprits. Domestic consumption of cement went up to 331,000 tonnes in the period under review, compared to 258,000 tonnes in the similar period of last year. Much of the increased consumption is attributed to the Standard 8 classes construction programme.

The output of most products in the electrical and transport equipment industries, says the report, showed "commendable" increases. Output of miscellaneous manufacturing industries, however, showed a sharp decline. In transport, the import of assembled and unassembled passenger and transport vehicles rose during the first half of 1985. Overall the report anticipates that manufacturing sector output will maintain its upward trend.

If the news about manufacturing was rather good, it was not quite the same case with external trade and the balance of payments. Domestic export earnings declined by 2.3 percent in the period while the import bill went up by 13.4 percent, partly as a result of a depreciated shilling. As a result, the country recorded a higher deficit in the balance of trade in the first half of 1985 compared to the first half of last year. Coffee and tea, however, did well in this period: coffee earnings rose from £93.9m in the first half of 1984 to £104.2m in the first half of this year, a rise of about 11 percent; tea earnings rose from £100.5m in the first half of 1984 to £106.5m in the same period this year. Both products

are facing a price decline this year, that of tea being more pronounced (although there's word that a drought in Brazil might have cut its crop by nearly half which is tending to push up prices in the coffee auctions). Exports of petroleum products, mainly jet fuel, recorded a sharp decline of around 28 percent (to £53.7m) while re-exports fell by 4 percent (to £10.7m).

Imports of manufactured goods rose by 10 per, machinery and transport equipment by 2 percent and fuels and lubricants also by 2 percent. There was a large increase in all other imports of 42 percent.

The report reckons that export revenue is likely to rise only slightly this year due to the fall in prices of the two major exports, coffee and tea. The fall in coffee prices has been attributed to the fixing of excessive quotas for the 1984-85 marketing year. Against this scenario, Kenya's production of coffee is set to rise beyond last year's production total of 129,000 tonnes. Tea prices have been falling due to India's re-entry into export markets against rising world production.

The country's trade deficit increased from £128.6m in the first half of 1984 to £208.3m in the first half of this year, a change of 62 percent. One reason for this deficit has been the high level of food imports, which were still high in the first six months of this year; these are expected to decline in the second half of this year following the good rains which are expected to result in ample harvests. Trade forecasts for the whole year show that exports are expected to remain at the 1984 level while imports will rise faster, by about 9 percent, as a result of which the overall trade deficit will increase.

To help deal with the balance of payments, Kenya entered into a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund to purchase up to 85.2m Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), or K£68.8m, over the next 12 months. The purchases are being financed by the IMF's ordinary resources and other resources. Kenya's current quota stands at SDR 142m (£114.7m). The overall balance of payments deficit for the period January to June 1985 has been estimated at £10.2m, compared to one of £50.8m in the similar period of last year. An overall balance of payments deficit, says the report, is expected for the whole of 1985.

Monthly foreign exchange holdings averaged £350m between January and June this year compared to an average of £340m in the similar period of 1984. Total domestic credit was higher in this period as well, the lowest being recorded in March when credit stood at £1,318m. The fact that private credit expanded more rapidly, says report, is also reflected in the level of imports, which rose significantly in this period. The level of money supply itself has been rising, notably since December 1984, reaching £1,386m in June 1985. Commercial bank liquidity reflected a similar trend as in the past few years, the ratio being high early in the year--especially February and March when it stood at 27 percent--and then falling to lower levels by June. It stood at 20 percent by June.



Looking ahead, the report reckons that as a result of the recovery in agriculture, agro-based industries are expected to experience increased rates of output. Further trade liberalisation policies announced in June this year are expected to stimulate the rate of output in manufacturing so that growth in 1985 is therefore expected to be appreciably higher than the 4.1 percent recorded last year. The rate of inflation will remain around its June level, i.e., 11.2 percent. Exports are expected to grow at a declining rate as a result of deteriorating terms of trade; imports are expected to be higher because of increased domestic demand as a result of trade liberalisation. The country, concludes the report, is thus likely to suffer a considerable deficit in its balance of payments in 1985 as opposed to the £39 surplus registered last year.

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KENYA

EXPORT OF SURPLUS MAIZE PLANNED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 pp 27-28

[Text] Kenya is planning to export 200,000 tons of maize according to a report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The report, entitled "Food Situation in African Countries Affected by Drought," says maize exports will be necessitated by a surplus in the 1985 crop production. While the news that Kenya will export maize confirms that the country is finally out of the danger zone of shortages of this important staple food, some observers are wondering whether exporting maize is the only way to deal with a national maize surplus. Experience from the 1984 drought which forced the country to make massive imports of maize and other foods last year showed that food production in Kenya is vulnerable to weather conditions and some observers believe that exporting maize in 1985 and seeking food the next year, in the event of a drought, may not speak well of the planning mechanism responsible for food production in Kenya.

According to the FAO report, the reason given by Kenya for resorting to maize exports is storage problems expected from a rapid buildup of maize stocks of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). The monopoly maize marketing board which had earlier forecasted that it would purchase 660,000 tons of maize from farmers has increased its forecast of purchases to 720,000 tons. The board now expects the maize surplus to flood the open markets thus depressing its domestic sales of the crop. Low domestic sales of NCPB stock, the report notes, would increase storage and cash flow problems for the board. In order to alleviate the expected storage problems, the country has decided to export the maize.

The report also notes that earlier estimates of the output of maize from the 1985 crop season have been increased, reflecting an increase in the already harvested area to 1.8 million tons and an anticipated increase in the yields to 1.8 tons per hectare. During good harvests, maize storage has always been a problem to Kenya. The FAO multi-donor mission on Kenya in 1984 found that NCPB's storage capacity amounts to 675,000 tons (7.5 million bags). This includes silos, bins and shed type warehouses. In addition, there are privately-owned stores, notably in Mombasa, which can be hired if required. Other maize stores in the country are those owned by private grain millers located primarily in Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa.

These millers use their storage facilities for holding working stocks and milled products. In the event of a national surplus in maize production, the government has always resorted to exporting the crop. In 1977 when the country recorded a bumper maize harvest, the government exported 1.5 million bags of maize to Zambia at a throw away price. However, due to poor rains the following year, the anticipated high output never materialised and the country found itself in an embarrassing situation of a maize shortage. In June last year the government said Kenya needed a total of between 0.9 and 1.1 million tons of maize following a shortfall in maize supplies in the country as a result of the failure of the 1983 short rains and the 1984 long rains.

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KENYA

'GOOD CLIMATE FOR INVESTMENT' REPORTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Nov 85 p 28

["Text" of speech by M.A.K. Alizai, Director of Investments, International Finance Corporation, at a luncheon in Nairobi last week to mark the signing of the financing agreement for Oil Crops Development Ltd]

[Text] Your Excellency the Vice President, Honourable ministers and distinguished guests, on behalf of IFC, CDC and Barclays Bank, the primary lenders to the Oil Crop Development Limited, I would like to take a few minutes to make some brief comments.

First, I would like to thank the government of Kenya for creating and sustaining the dynamic and hospitable investment climate that makes it possible for investors to continue to undertake new major projects which are necessary to maintain Kenya's pace of development. An environment that permits both local and foreign capital and human resources to be mobilised for productive enterprises is a very valuable and necessary ingredient for economic development. I would like to pay tribute to the dynamic leadership of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for realising the importance of this and for continuing to pursue policies which facilitate private sector development. I wish also to thank East Africa Industries and Unilever for taking the initiative to launch the domestic production of oil seeds and for making resources available for all the initial preparatory work for the project. I also thank them for the confidence they placed in CDC and IFC by inviting us to become their partners in Oil Crop Development Limited.

Secondly, I would like, again on behalf of IFC, CDC and Barclays Bank, to say that we are extremely happy to participate in financing the domestic production of vegetable oil in Kenya because we believe this will bring major economic benefits to the country and enhance the quality of life of Kenyans--and this, of course, is the primary goal of all development efforts. As we all know, Kenya has experienced major problems in respect of its terms of trade and balance of payment in recent years. Kenya's balance of merchandise trade has not only been negative since 1964 but has been deteriorating from a deficit of Ksh 170 million or about 2.6% of Gross Domestic Production in 1964 to Kshs 7.4 billion in 1984 or 11.6% of Gross Domestic Product. The continuing adverse balance of trade has become a

serious constraint on Kenya's economic development. As part of its overall programme to address this problem and in order to adjust the structure of its economy, Kenya has been making serious effort to compress the volume of imports. This effort to contain the volume of imports has, of course, been accompanied by a determined bid to shift away from importing consumer goods in order to increase imports of capital goods that directly contribute towards increasing Kenya's own domestic production capacity.

We believe that by financing this project we are facilitating the cultivation of crops that will produce vegetable oil locally to replace imports of oils and fats. This way, we are supporting the government effort to improve the country's balance of payments position and improve economic performance. When fully developed this project is expected to save Kenya about half of the \$40 to 60 million that the country spends each year on importing fats and oils.

Thirdly, I believe this project will enhance Kenya's agricultural production. As we all know, Kenya's economy is fundamentally agricultural. Agriculture accounts for about 35% of Gross Domestic Product, nearly 70% of employment and about 50% of Kenya's foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture provides food and employment to Kenya's growing population, it generates foreign exchange that buys capital goods for development and it supplies local raw materials for Kenya's developing industrial sector. However, only 18% of Kenya's land area is considered high potential agricultural land and, for Kenya's agricultural production to continue to grow, it is necessary to utilize the good land more intensively. This project will introduce oilseed crops as rotation crops with maize, wheat and barley, and hence make it possible for agricultural land to be used more intensively. Furthermore, the project will provide its own agricultural extension services to smallholders and large scale farmers. The improved agricultural practices that farmers will acquire from the project's agricultural extension officers will also be used by farmers to improve agricultural productivity for other crops. If this happens, and I believe it will, this project would have contributed significant educational benefits to the small scale farmers.

Fourthly, we are keen to support this project because, besides being an important project for Kenya, it is an excellent example of international partnership in development. It will bring together: (a) the financial resources of CDC, IFC, Barclays and others, (b) the agricultural knowledge and management resources of Unilever through East Africa Industries and (c) several thousand resourceful smallholders, large scale farmers and farming contractors, and (d) local oilseed millers. We are delighted to see all this effort, involving an important agricultural activity, undertaken entirely by the private sector.

Finally, I would like to reaffirm IFC's commitment to continue assisting and supporting private sector investments in productive enterprises that meet our criteria of technical, financial and economic viability. IFC was created to facilitate economic development by assisting private enterprises in developing countries. Since Kenya became a member of IFC, IFC has already committed about \$70 million to assist twenty-two projects in Kenya. We hope to continue to build our partnership with Kenya's private sector.

/9317

CSO: 3400/704



KENYA

PERFORMANCE OF AIRLINE EXAMINED

Nairobi INDUSTRIAL REVIEW in English Dec 85 pp 2-3

[Text] Kenya's aviation history has its roots in the setting up of the East African Airways Corporation in 1946 which later was to become a component body of the East African Community. Up to the break-up of the community in 1977, the airline was running profitably and flew to all major cities of the world including various small towns in East Africa. The break-up of the community necessitated the creation of Kenya Airways, the national flag carrier, but the performance of the new airline turned out to be poor right from the start. The government invested shs 1,000 million in the setting up of Kenya Airways but by 1980 the airline had already accumulated losses amounting to more than three times its share capital. Faced with grave financial problems, the airline embarked on a belt-tightening exercise which saw some staff being declared redundant, dropping some of its routes, reducing frequencies in others and closing sales offices abroad.

In 1981 Kenya Airways, with the help of International Air Transport Association (IATA), prepared a shs 2 billion 15-year development plan aimed at steering the airline through a profitable course. The study covered the airlines staff, organisation, fleet, route network and operations and it recommended that for Kenya Airways to operate profitably it must have an integrated route structure, total replacement of aircraft and ground facilities, more intensive efforts at promoting the country's tourist industry and government protection to ensure a fair and proper operational and regulatory environment, enabling the airline to secure an adequate share of the market.

Some of the recommendations of the project began to be implemented in 1982. By October this year the airline had acquired the first of two Airbus A310 planes to replace its aging Boeing 707's. The first phase of the reorganisation in 1982 included the creation of five departments, namely corporate planning and services, commercial finance, technical and office of assistant to the managing director's department. Staff redeployment was carried out and the airline also undertook in-depth studies on alternative programmes for re-equipment. During the first year of its reorganisation programme the airline experienced a slight over-all improvement in its traffic performance. While passenger-kilometres on domestic flights dropped

by nearly 5 percent, international flights recorded an increase of over 4 percent which was sufficient to offset the fall in domestic passenger-kilometres, leading to an over 3 percent overall increase in total passenger-kilometres. Total utilisation of freight capacity improved by 5.6 percent even though overall both freight and passenger capacities remained under-utilised.

There was, however, a marked improvement in the operations of Kenya Airways in 1983 which led to improved competitiveness. A number of route changes were effected on both international and domestic flights. On international routes, the eastern route through Karachi was replaced by a direct flight from Nairobi to Bombay. A bigger aircraft was introduced on the Nairobi-Entebbe route and a daily flight to Kisumu was started in 1983 while in March 1984 a twice weekly service to Dar-es-Salaam was introduced. These innovations had a positive impact and there was increased traffic performance both domestically and internationally for passenger and freight between 1982 and 1983.

Passenger-kilometres went up by 11.4 percent and 2.1 percent respectively for domestic and international flights between 1982 and 1983. While the passenger capacity utilisation factor on domestic traffic dropped from 62.0 to 54.8 percent, international traffic recorded a rise from 57.7 to 66.5 percent between 1982 and 1983. Total freight carried increased from 112.3 million kg-kilometres during 1982 to 12.7 million kg-kilometres during 1983. And as a result, the total freight capacity utilisation factor went up from 53.6 percent in 1982 to 56.3 percent in 1983. Thus the airline improved the level of utilisation of both passenger and freight capacities.

This trend continued in 1984 when passenger-kilometres covered increased by 7 percent and 6 percent for domestic and international flights respectively. Total passenger-kilometres covered was therefore 6 percent higher in 1984 than in 1983 and passenger capacity utilisation increased 55 percent in 1983 to 72 percent in 1984 for domestic flights while the utilisation for international flights decreased from 67 percent, 56 percent during the same period. Overall, freight capacity utilisation went up marginally while passenger utilisation rose by 5 percent, also indicating improved levels of utilisation for both passenger and freight capacities. In addition to the improvements in various aspects of the airline's operations, the government expects that the airline will begin to make good money with the acquisition of the new Airbus planes.

Major international airlines are served at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi but an all important sector of the aviation industry is the air charter business based at the Wilson Airport, Nairobi. Wilson Airport services over 300 light aircrafts that use the airport owned by the charter companies, private individuals or non-commercial organisations. The charter business is mainly passenger oriented with comparatively little cargo business. The bulk of the business is from tourists but some of the companies have a leaning towards business clients. The major air charter companies at Wilson airport include Air Kenya Sunbird, Safari Air Services, Pioneer Air Services, Z. Boskovic Air Charters, C.M.C. Aviation

Services and Cooper Skybird Air Charters. There are other prominent, but non-commercial, operators at Wilson such as the Kenya Police airwing, the Flying Doctor Service and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship.

Over the last seven years or so, however, the number of air charter companies at Wilson airport have not increased and the tendency has been for the existing companies to merge. The absence of new arrivals has been attributed mainly to the high import duty levied on new aircraft and spare parts and this has also made it difficult for the existing companies to expand. The government introduced the high duty tariffs at about the same time that the Gulf war had led to an increase in the cost of aviation fuel for the light aircrafts. The fuel, Avgas, was previously imported from Venezuela and at a higher cost. Air charter operators have expressed a desire to buy the more modern turbine engine aircraft which are in the long run cheaper to operate than the existing piston engine aircraft. With the high duty, however, this has not been possible. Despite an increase in the demand for air charter services, operators are increasingly spending more and more money in servicing old aircraft.

#### Local Air Charter Operators

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Air Kenya-Sunbird Limited            | 15. Autair Helicopters (K) Limited     |
| 2. Safari Air Services Limited          | 16. Coast Car Hire and Tours Limited   |
| 3. Pioneer Air Services Limited         | 17. Air Mara Limited                   |
| 4. Z. Boskovic Air Charters Limited     | 18. Pegasus Flyers Limited             |
| 5. C.M.C. Aviation Limited              | 19. Ceneast Airlines (Mombasa)         |
| 6. Missionary Aviation Fellowship       | 20. Virunga Air Cargo                  |
| 7. A.D. Aviation (Aircharter) Limited   | 21. Adventures Alost (Kenya) Limited   |
| 8. 99 Flying Club                       | 22. Equair Limited                     |
| 9. Skyways Limited                      | 23. H.P. Gauff KG Limited              |
| 10. Cooper Skybird Air Charters Limited | 24. Singiwa Limited                    |
| 11. Balloon Safaris Limited             | 25. Western Airways Limited            |
| 12. African Express Airways (K) Limited | 26. Air Sprays (E.A.) Limited (Nakuru) |
| 13. Geosurvey International Limited     | 27. Skytrials Limited (Nakuru)         |
| 14. Aero Club of East Africa            | 28. Managair Limited (Mombasa)         |
|   | 29. Geographics Limited (Mombasa)      |
|   | 30. Aerial Crop Sprays (Nakuru)        |

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CSO: 3400/704

KENYA

BRIEFS

**KENYANISATION OF TRANSPORT AGENTS**—The government plans to Kenyanise all transport commission agents which arrange for transportation of goods in the import and export trade, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Okondo disclosed recently. A transport commission agent can arrange for a foreign transporter to bring foreign goods into Kenya or transport Kenyan goods to another country; in any arrangement, disclosed the Minister, many of these transport agents are paid in foreign currency. Transport commission agents are therefore quite important in the development of a country, particularly as earners of foreign currency. The government, Mr Okondo said, has no effective way of stopping foreign-owned commission agents being paid in foreign countries. But if they were Kenyan-owned, he said, "we would have their services paid for in Kenya, in foreign currency, and thus earn the country foreign exchange." It is for this reason, indeed, that the government intends to Kenyanise these agents, of which there are many, a goodly number of them owned by foreign interests. [Text] [Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Nov 85 p 6] /9317

**DAM FOR KAJIADO**—The Tana-Athi Rivers Development Authority (Tarda) has plans to construct a large dam near Nguruman in Kajiado to be used to generate 120 megawatts of power. A hydrologist with the authority, Mr Wilson Kariuki, said the project which will initially cost Sh5 billion, will spread along 500 hectares of land along the Uaso Nyiro River and will benefit both Narok and Kajiado Districts when potential donors approve it. Speaking to members of the Kajiado District Development Committee on Friday, and accompanied by an agricultural economist with the authority, Mr David Killavi, Mr Kariuki told the DDC members that the same water will be utilised for irrigation purposes by the local people. Earlier on a local veterinary surgeon, Dr John Tameno, presented a paper on the improvement of Ngong Hills to make it an attractive tourist area. Dr Tameno proposed that the Government improve the hill so that the county council could build a tourist hotel. The DDC told the council to study the proposal, saying it looked feasible towards assisting the council. The DDC chairman, Mr Harry Wamubeyi, who is also the area DC, appealed to leaders and intellectuals to bring any ideas on any development nature which would improve the development of the district which, he said, was in line with the district focus strategy.—KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Dec 85 p 4] /9317

REPATRIATION OF SECT MEMBERS--Twenty-seven Zimbabweans, members of the de-registered African Gospel Church of God, who have been in Kenya illegally, are to be repatriated, a Nairobi court was told yesterday. An immigration officer, Mr George Wanjala, told the court that the Immigration Department intended to have the 27--who included 24 women and three men--taken back to Zimbabwe. All the 27 first appeared in court on November 22 on charges of being in Kenya illegally. They were each accused separately that on November 21 they were found in Meru town illegally. The accused include Sera Stefani, Juliyeta Nedewedzo, Jeni Rameki, Egines Botobeth, Oripia Hosiya, Marie Lazaro, Irene Chipongori, Anna Mbwe, Sereriya Sambe, Mariamu Hamende, Nanip Zirewa, Anne Muzare, Anne Sikunubwe, Twabeti Mwanga, Magie Ampunda, Temeri Thomas, Joisi Edward, Efele Lumphala, Vailet Matamhire, Tamare Sipirwingani, Firipa Chirume, Thomas Dube, Gideon Musole, Sara Mareten, Marha Lazaro and Moses Haminda. They were all unrepresented when they appeared in court yesterday before a Nairobi Senior Resident Magistrate, Mr S.E.O Bosire. Mr Wanjala applied for their cases to be withdrawn under Section 87 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr Bosire granted the application. The magistrate then asked the immigration officer what he intended to do with them. Mr Wanjala said the Immigration Department was ready to have the 27 repatriated. The Zimbabweans were escorted to court cells by policemen to await repatriation. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Dec 85 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/704



LIBERIA

LUP CANDIDATE VIEWS LEGISLATIVE SEATS

Kpoleh on Inter-Party Consultations

AB182246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The presidential candidate of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP], William Gabriel Kpoleh, has said that he will address the local and international press on issues of national concern as soon as all LUP members still in protective custody around the country are released. A LUP release issued in Monrovia today quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that the withdrawal of the joint complaint filed with the Special Elections Commission, Secom, by the LUP, the Liberia Action Party, and the Unity Party, will only be done prior to the consultations with Dr Edward B. Kesselly and Jackson F. Doe.

Speaking to LUP Supreme Council members yesterday at the party headquarters on Capitol by-pass, Monrovia, in the first meeting since the 12 November 1985 abortive invasion by rebels led by late former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, Mr Kpoleh emphasized that only these two political leaders are competent to discuss the issue with him. The LUP national leader noted that national unification has been the cornerstone of the formation of LUP, and his party's positions on 5 and 9 November 1985 respectively, were purposely for national reconciliation but were ignored, according to the release. As LUP still stands for national reconciliation to ensure the total eradication of political corruption, violations of human rights, political, social and economic rights of all of the people, LUP will only accept her legislative seats provided a convention of the party is held to review the act of the Supreme Council, but the Council itself cannot review its completed act, he concluded.

NDPL Reacts to Kpoleh

AB212319 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] says the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] is acting contrary to the framework of peace and unity conceived by other political parties. According to the secretary general of the NDPL, Oscar Quiah, the attitude of LUP's standard bearer, Gabriel W. Kpoleh, to maintain that his party will not take the three seats does not portray a mature politician.

A press release issued from the headquarters of LUP on Wednesday quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that LUP's withdrawal of the joint complaint filed to the Special Elections Commission [Secom] by LUP, Unity Party and the Liberia Action Party [LAP] would only be done after consultations with the standard bearers of Unity Party and the LAP. The release further quoted Mr Kpoleh as saying that only those two political leaders are competent to discuss the issue of accepting seats with him.

Commenting on the statement, NDPL Secretary General Oscar Quiah said it is now time that Mr Kpoleh begin to think in terms of the nation and not himself, adding that selflessness in politics is the nucleus of political success.

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CSO: 3400/703

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL LAUDED--Police Director Wilfred Clarke says the cordial relations established between the State of Israel and Liberia will continue to foster good relationship. He said such ties and links will also contribute meaningfully toward the disciplining of officers of the national police force of Liberia. Speaking yesterday at the closing program of the police crowd control force at the Police Academy in Paynesville, outside Monrovia, Mr Clarke expressed appreciation on behalf of the police family to Governments of Israel and Liberia for the opportunity afforded the police force. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Dec 85 AB] /12712

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG--The Government of Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany have signed a more than \$7 million agreement under Germany's financial and technical assistance component. The agreement was signed recently in the West German capital, Bonn, by Deputy Planning Minister, Emelia Ward, on behalf of the Liberian Government. Out of the amount, \$4 million will be used as assistance towards German-sponsored projects in the country, while more than \$3 million is the grant for technical assistance. The Nimba County rural development project will receive more than \$3 million, while the remaining \$2.24 million will be allocated to the Small Enterprise Financing Organization, SEFO, the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, and the Bomi wood saw-mill project in Tubmanville, Bomi County. The agreement provides for a grace period of 10 years with a 2 percent interest and a maturity stage of 30 years. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Dec 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/702

ZAIRE /

NEW ORDINANCES ON FIREARMS WELL RECEIVED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Editorial in the column "Viewpoints"]

[Text] Tuesday a series of ordinances were promulgated by the president and founder of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, pertaining to the system governing weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Zaire. Along the same lines, the chief of state signed another ordinance setting forth the measures for the implementation of this system.

These two ordinances were welcomed by the public, to the extent that they served to clarify a certain situation. For with the regulation of the possession of firearms, it will be possible in the future to identify all those carrying weapons. And the departments with jurisdiction in this sector will have the advantage of knowing exactly how many weapons there are, and in what category.

Article 6 of the first ordinance is clear in stating the following: "No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer, distribute, transport, import or store sword canes, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles with a caliber of more than 6 millimeters, knuckledusters, rifles whose barrels or stocks can be dismantled into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons with toxic effect and all offensive and secret weapons."

Generally speaking, these prohibitions do not pertain to the members of our armed forces. It was quite naturally high time that these laudable measures were approved. Precisely because we should not have tolerated so long the fact that, with the resurgence of banditry, particularly in the urban sectors, firearms are consistently used to kill peaceful citizens.

The same is the case with our fauna, innumerable rare species of which are very often the targets of poachers who devote themselves illegally to tireless hunting with firearms of the animals in our national park. The public hopes that with the strict implementation of this ordinance, the public peace as well as the defense of the territory and all its assets will be better safeguarded. Similarly, the new provisions and effects should recall to the minds of all those entrusted with ammunition that, as is perfectly well-known, it costs the country too dear to allow unpatriotic citizens to make use of ammunition, or rather to waste it, for purposes which are illegal and harmful in more than one way.

ZAIRE

LAW REGULATING PRODUCTION, POSSESSION OF ARMS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5, 6, 7, 8 Sep 85

[5 Sep 85 pp 6-7]

[Text] The president and founder of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) has established the field of application and definitions for the system governing weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Zaire, by means of Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985.

Consistent with this statute law, the president, on that same date, signed Ordinance No 85-212 setting forth measures for the implementation of the system governing weapons and ammunition.

Under the terms of this ordinance, "No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession, distribute, transport, import or store weapons of war or accessories thereto, as well as the ammunition designed for these weapons, without first obtaining special authorization from the president and founder of the MPR.

In addition, the ordinance provides that no one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession, distribute, transport, import or store sword sticks, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles of a caliber in excess of 6 millimeters, knuckledusters, rifles of which the barrel or the stock can be dismantled into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons having toxic effects and all offensive and secret weapons. These prohibitions do not, however, apply to the members of the Zairian Armed Forces or to members of the police corps, when these weapons are a part of the authorized FAZ weaponry and are possessed or carried for service reasons and in accordance with the regulations and instructions in effect. Authorization for possession of the weapons described in Articles 5 and 6 of said statute law may only be granted to national park wardens or gamekeepers at the request of the Department of Environment, Preservation of Nature and Tourism.

Such authorization may also be granted to other individuals in all cases or under such circumstances as the president and founder of the MPR deems it



necessary to take special steps, in particular to preserve public peace or for the defense of the territory.

The following are the texts of these two legal documents.

Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985 setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition.

The president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic,

In consideration of the Constitution, Articles 43 and 87 in particular,

In consideration of the urgent need, and

On the recommendation of the state commissioner for territorial administration, and

Having consulted the Executive Council,

Orders the following:

#### Chapter I--Field of Application and Definitions

Article 1. The provisions of this statute law are applicable to all forms of acquisition, possession and transfer of weapons and ammunitions of all kinds.

Article 2. For the purposes of this statute law, a weapon means any tool or apparatus designed to wound or kill, even if said tool or apparatus appears temporarily incapable of such use.

Article 3. The system established by this statute law also applies to the acquisition, possession and transfer of separate parts of weapons and ammunition.

Article 4. When the term settlement is used within the framework of this statute law and the regulations for its implementation, this term will mean any group of at least three residences no more than 1 kilometer apart.

#### Chapter II--Acquisition, Possession and Surrender of Weapons and Ammunition

##### Section 1--Prohibited Weapons

Article 5. No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession of, distribute, transport, import or store weapons of war or accessories thereto, or the ammunition designed for such weapons, without first obtaining special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic under the conditions set forth in Article 10 below.

Article 6. No one may possess, produce, repair, abandon, offer for sale, transfer possession of, distribute, transport, import or store sword sticks, blowguns, war clubs, collapsible rifles with a caliber in excess of 6 millimeters, knucklebusters, rifles whose barrels or stocks can be dismantled

into several sections, silenced firearms, weapons with toxic effect or any offensive and secret weapons.

Article 7. No one produce, possess or carry poisoned cutting or thrusting weapons, spears, javelins, arrows and needles, among others.

Article 8. All types of apparatus, which if adapted to any kind of weapon, place it in one of the categories listed in these articles are considered to be weapons or ammunition as described in Articles 5 and 6 above.

Article 9. The prohibitions described above do not apply to the members of the Zairian Armed Forces or the members of the police corps, when these weapons are a part of the authorized equipment of these forces and when they are held or carried for service reasons and in accordance with the resolutions and instructions in effect.

Article 10. Authorization to possess the weapons described in Articles 5 and 6 above can only be granted to national park wardens or gamekeepers at the request of the department with the responsibility for nature conservation. Such authorization may also be granted to other individuals in all cases when, due to circumstances, the president of the MPR and the republic deems it necessary to preserve the public peace or for the defense of the territory.

The document providing authorization will also set forth the type of weapons, the number of such weapons and the quantity of ammunition which the persons involved may possess.

Article 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, the president of the people's committee of the zone and zone commission may lift the prohibition set forth in this article for all or a part of the zone and for the individuals and under the conditions established, with a view to combatting wild animals.

The import of the weapons, ammunition and apparatus described above is prohibited except with special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic or, when he delegates this responsibility, from the state commissioner for national defense, and exclusively when these weapons are intended for the Zairian Armed Forces or individuals authorized to possess them on the basis of statute law, or again, when these weapons are intended for export. The ordinance or decree providing authorization will establish the quantities which may be imported as well as the security measures to be adopted to transport and safeguard them, when measures other than those set forth in this statute law and the regulations for its implementation seem necessary.

#### Measures for Implementing the Regulations Governing the System of Weapons and Ammunition

The president and founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic,

In consideration of the Constitution, Article 45 in particular,

In consideration of Statute Law No 85-035 dated 3 September 1985 establishing the system governing weapons and ammunition, in particular Articles 16A, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 32, and

On the recommendation of the state commissioner for territorial administration, and

Having consulted the Executive Council,

Orders the following:

#### Section 1--Imports

#### Chapter 1--Import, Production and Trade in Weapons and Ammunition

Article 1. Any person authorized to import firearms, separate parts for such weapons, ammunition or separate ammunitions parts is required prior to each import to obtain authorization from the state commissioner for territorial administration or his representative. The authorization to import must conform to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, and will consist of a stub and two detachable slips, the first being intended for the customs bureau and a second for the personal use of the importer.

Article 2. The import of firearms, separate parts thereof, ammunition, and separate parts thereof, can only be made through the official customs bureaus.

Article 3. Immediately upon their entry into the national territory, firearms or parts therefor must be submitted for customs surveillance at a public or approved storage area. Immediately upon entry into the national territory, ammunition and separate parts thereof must be submitted to the customs for checking at a state ammunitions warehouse where they will be stored.

Article 4. After customs inspection, firearms or parts thereof, ammunition or parts thereof, on release from the state or approved warehouse, can only be sent to establishments authorized to handle them.

Article 5. The state commissioner for territorial administration or his representatives are responsible for providing the authorizations for the removal and transport of firearms and parts therefor, ammunition and separate parts thereof, which have passed the customs inspection, from the public, state or approved warehouses. These authorizations must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

Article 6. Subject to the provision of Article 4 of the statute law establishing the system governing weapons and ammunition, foreign tourists paying a visit to the Republic of Zaire for a period of less than 6 months are authorized to import firearms, separate parts therefor, ammunition and separate parts for ammunition on a transit basis, in accordance with the following procedure.

A) Packaged and bearing lead seals for the guarantee seals of the customs service.

B) Written commitment by the tourist involved to leave these weapons, parts thereof, munitions and separate ammunitions parts in customs, to reexport them and to make no use of them on the national territory.

If foreign tourists desire to make use of their weapons on our national territory, they must obtain a permit to bear arms.

This document will show the number, the date, the issuing office and the period of time for which the transit permit under which the weapons were imported is valid. A note of its issuance will be shown on the transit permit.

Article 8. The weapons whose owners do not desire to export them at the time of their departure from the national territory must be placed in storage with an armorer, in accordance with the common law system, on condition that the weapon is covered by a regular permit.

Article 9. After the expiration of the period of validity of the permit, the weapon is regarded as abandoned and will be sold, the income going to the treasury.

[6 Sep 85 pp 6-7]

[Text] The following is the continuation of the text of the ordinances signed last 3 September by the president and founder of the MPR and the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, setting forth the measures for the implementation of the system governing weapons and ammunition.

Our readers will recall that the first portion appeared in yesterday's issue.

Article 13. The production of weapons, ammunition and the apparatus listed in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above is only allowed on special authorization from the president of the MPR and the republic, issued solely in those cases in which the weapons and ammunition are intended to equip the Zairian Armed Forces or individuals authorized to possess them in accordance with this statute law and the measures for its implementation, or are destined for export.

Article 14. The possession of the weapons described in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above for collectors' purposes is only permitted with the authorization of the president of the MPR and the republic or his representative, and on condition that the possessors of these weapons do not also have usable ammunition.

Article 15. Those in possession of the weapons and apparatus described in Articles 5, 6 and 8 above, other than the members of the Zairian Armed Forces, importers and manufacturers, must, the authorization granted them notwithstanding, register with the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and commissioner of the zone in which they are domiciled, and these authorities will inform the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region, as well as the nearest military authority.



## Section 2--Weapons Possession of Which Is Allowed

Article 16. Possession of cutting and thrusting weapons which are not poisoned, including spears, javelins, arrows and darts, as well as axes and hunting knives, is allowed, subject to the provisions set forth below.

Article 17. The possession of firearms designed for hunting or sport or individual protection is subject to prior authorization, of which a permit to bear arms will provide proof.

Article 18. The import, export, manufacture of and trade in the weapons described in Articles 16 and 17 above are subject to prior authorization issued by the president of the MPR and the republic, where firearms are concerned, and by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region for other weapons, without prejudice to the provisions of the laws and regulations governing trade.

However, the craft production of firearms or cutting and thrusting weapons described in these articles is subject only to authorization if viewed by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region for firearms, and by the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner for cutting and thrusting weapons, when the weapon crafted is designed for the personal use of the maker or for use by his family.

When a firearm is involved, the authorization can only be issued if the individual for whom the weapon is intended holds no other permits within the limits established by this statute law or the measures for its implementation, and if the individual meets the requirements established for obtaining a permit to bear arms.

Article 19. The president of the MPR and the republic will determine the maximum stock of weapons and ammunition which a merchant may import, as well as the conditions under which they may be held.

Article 20. Transfer of possession of any of the weapons described in Article 7 above from one living person to another or the transfer because of death, against payment or free of charge, is subject to prior authorization obtained from the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner. However, the person taking possession of a weapon transferred to him may not do so unless he provides proof that he holds a permit to bear arms.

Article 21. The permit to bear arms described in Article 17 above will be issued by the state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates that responsibility to him, by the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region.

However, the permit to bear arms issued by the regional president of the MPR and the governor of the region is valid only in the territory of their jurisdiction.



Article 22. A permit to bear arms is renewable every 5 years. However, whatever the date of issue, the validity of all permits to bear arms will expire uniformly on 31 December of each year, unless they have been expended.

Article 23. The renewal of permits to bear arms will be effected by the state commissioner for territorial administration, or if he delegates this responsibility, by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region.

The expansion of regularly issued permits will be affected by the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner.

Article 24. The president of the MPR and the republic will establish the characteristics of the firearms allowed on the national territory as weapons for hunting, sport or self-defense, on the joint recommendation of the state commissioners for territorial administration and national defense, having consulted with the Executive Council.

#### Section 2--Production and Trade

Article 10. Any person authorized to produce, to repair or to trade in any weapons, separate parts thereof or ammunition or parts thereof must make a declaration of this fact to the authorities in the zone where the factory, shop or warehouse is located, and this authority will enter the information in a register and report the same to the region and the territorial administration department.

The declaration will state:

- A) The given and family names of the party involved, company designation or name, and the address.
- B) The nature of the industry or business.
- C) The location of the factory, store or workshop.

Article 11. The registry will be maintained in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration. The authority in the zone will issue certificates of registration in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration to the interested parties, whenever they so request.

Article 12. Trade in firearms, ammunition, and separate parts of such weapons and ammunition can only be carried out in the establishments designated for the purpose.

Article 13. Persons engaging in trade in weapons and their parts and munitions and parts thereof must maintain a permanent inventory record on the weapons and ammunition and parts thereof.

This register must conform to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration. It will be based, initially, on the removal,

transportation or acquisition authorizations for which this ordinance provides, and it will give monthly figures for the quantities of weapons, ammunition and separate parts thereof, received, sold and remaining on hand. Any weapons or ammunition or parts thereof removed must be justified by an authorization for purchase.

Article 14. Any dealer in weapons and ammunition must have an armorer in the establishment, as well as a safety vault with walls of reinforced concrete, a metal door equipped with a secret safety lock, and compartments equipped as provided in the general regulations governing explosive products.

The safety vault must in addition provide all of the guarantees required against theft and be approved by the administration prior to its use for the storage of ammunition.

Article 15. Authorizations to purchase ammunition will only be issued to those holding permits to carry the firearms requiring such ammunition, and in the quantities shown on the authorizations.

The period of validity for these authorizations will expire uniformly on 31 December.

Article 16. Dealers in ammunition for firearms may not in any case deliver ammunition in quantities in excess or below the amounts shown on the authorizations.

Article 17. The authorizations for removal, transportation and sale of weapons and parts thereof and authorizations for the acquisition or purchase of ammunition will be regarded as support for this record, to be presented whenever requested.

Article 18. Agents of the territorial, finance and customs services will undertake verification of these permanent inventory records.

Permanent inventory records are made available for sale by the administration. Before being used, each page must be numbered and initialed, from first to last, by the territorial service.

Article 20. In the event of the deaths of a merchant or manufacture of firearms or munitions or parts thereof, the authority in the zone of domicile will immediately seal the establishment or the factory of the deceased until such time as his estate has been settled.

The heir, or, if such exists, guardian, will not inherit the business or the factory unless he meets the conditions set forth by the statute law on the system governing weapons and ammunition and the measures for its implementation.

## Chapter II--Possession, Transfer, Acquisition, Return and Loss of Firearms and Ammunition

### Section 1--Possession

Article 21. The permit to bear arms must be carried when the weapon is carried. There are four categories of such permits:

- A) An ordinary permit to carry hunting weapons;
- B) A temporary permit to carry hunting weapons;
- C) Permit to carry firearms for self-defense or individual protection; and
- D) Permit to carry firearms for sport. These permits must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

Article 22. Obtaining a permit to carry hunting weapons does not exempt the holder from the requirement to observe the legal or regulatory texts pertaining to the holding of a hunting permit.

Article 23. All weapons covered by a permit to bear arms must be registered.

In each zone, one more firearms registries, the model for which is established by the subregional commissioner, will be maintained.

For each zone there will be a unique and distinct numbering sequence. If necessary, each register will be assigned a series of numbers.

Registration, proof of which will be a certificate for which the model is established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, will be effected at the place the permit to bear arms is issued.

Each registration will show:

- 1) The distinctive letters assigned to the zone; and
- 2) A number in the register series.

These identifying letters and number must be stamped on the stock of the weapon by an armorer.

Article 24. The state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates this authority, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, will issue permits to bear arms against presentation of the second slip of the purchase authorization or on presentation of the expired permit, subject to the provisions below.

When weapons imported under the transit system are involved, the permit will be issued on presentation of the transit permit.

The state commissioner for territorial administration or, if he delegates this authority, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, will issue permits to bear arms to armorers and merchants on presentation of a permit to trade in weapons.

Article 26. Issuance of a permit to bear firearms is subject to presentation of the following documents, among others:

A) For citizens:

- 1) A signed request for a permit to bear firearms conforming to the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.
- 2) A notarized photocopy of the identity card.
- 3) A certificate of good conduct, life and morals less than 6 months old.
- 4) A certified photocopy [word or words missing from text of original here].
- 5) Five recent passport photos.

B) For foreigners:

- 1) A written and signed request for a permit to bear firearms, in accordance with the model established by the state commissioner for territorial administration, endorsed by the head of the diplomatic mission and approved by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.
- 2) A notarized photocopy of the passport.
- 3) A valid resident's visa for Zaire, except for tourists.
- 4) A notarized photocopy of a valid foreigner's visitor's permit.
- 5) Six S SS R photos.

Article 27. Permits will be issued to tourists, whether citizens or foreigners, desirous of engaging in game hunting trips, at the request of the Zairian Institute for the Preservation of Nature or accredited tourist hunting clubs.

Article 28. The issuance of temporary permits to bear arms will be subject to presentation of the documents listed in letter A of Article 26, points 2 and 5, above, for citizens, and the documents listed in letter B of said Article 26, points 2 and 4, for foreigners.

[7-8 Sep 85 pp 5, 15]

[Text] The following is the continuation of the statute law on measures for implementing the system governing weapons and ammunition, the first part of which appeared in earlier issues.



### Chapter III--Provisions Covering All Weapons and Munitions

Article 25. The authorizations and permits for which this statute law provides are personnel and nontransferrable. They can only be granted to persons of legal age who can provide character references deemed adequate.

Article 26. The authorizations and permits referred to in the preceding article can be revoked at any time by the authority which issued them, or by court order, for reasons of abuse, or when the public safety is threatened. In the event of such revocation, the weapon or weapons, as well as the ammunition involved will be confiscated and placed in storage at the site indicated by the territorial administrative authority. When confiscation is ordered, the sale of the weapons and ammunition must be sold by private contract at market value by the arms merchant designated by the judge.

Article 27. Independent of the revocation of the authorizations and permits described above, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region or, if this authority is delegated, the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner, may decide that it is prohibited, as of the date he establishes, to import, transport, sell, possess or produce weapons or ammunition over all or a part of his administrative jurisdiction. He may also lift that prohibition, and may even decide that for a given period, the possession of cutting and thrusting weapons, including spears, javelins, bows, arrows and hunting knives, is subject to prior authorization.

When a decision by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, or the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner, prohibits the possession of the weapons it specifies, those possessing such weapons will be under obligation to deliver them to the officials and agents designated by the authority, to be held until such time as the prohibition is lifted.

Article 28. Without prejudice to the measures required by the firing practice called for by military orders, the organization of the defense of the people or the maintenance of law and order by the national or local police, it is prohibited to fire or transport weapons within a radius of 1 kilometer around the residences located at the outer periphery of settlements.

Article 29. The prohibition set forth in Article 28 above notwithstanding, the state commissioners for territorial administration, national defense and sports and leisure have it within their authority to regulate the use of firearms for sports, by joint decree.

Similarly, in settlements, the president of the people's committee of the settlement and head of the settlement, or if this authority is delegated to him, the group head, may authorize the firing of blank cartridges for the purpose of certain rites or ceremonies traditional in local custom.

Article 30. It is prohibited to possess more than two firearms for hunting or sport and more than one firearm for self-defense per person, without special authorization issued by the president of the MPR and the republic.



The president of the MPR and the republic will establish, on the joint recommendation of the state commissioners for territorial administration and national defense, and after consulting the Executive Council, the maximum quantity of ammunition for each weapon allowed.

Article 31. The import of firearms and/or ammunition is only permissible for individuals holding permits for trading in weapons and/or ammunition. This authorization will also establish the type and quantity of weapons and ammunition which may be imported. This quantity may in no case exceed the difference between the maximum stock of weapons and ammunition the merchant is authorized to possess and the real stock on hand at the time the authorization is requested.

Article 32. The granting of the authorizations and permits covered by this statute law is subject to prior payment of a fee the amount of which will be determined by the president of the MPR and the republic.

Article 33. The state commissioner for territorial administration, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, or any of the territorial administrative authorities may at any time order an inventory of all firearms and ammunition intended for commerce or self-defense.

Article 34. The holder of a permit to bear arms may be required at any time, by the authorized agents of the territorial administration, the national or local police, to justify the possession of the weapon or weapons for which the permit was issued.

Article 35. Transit through the territory of the republic for weapons and ammunition is only allowed on presentation of a statement issued by the state in whose territory the weapons and ammunition are to be used.

However, the president of the MPR and the republic may, on an exceptional and temporary basis, suspend transit for firearms and ammunition over all or a part of the territory, if there is reason to fear that this transit is of a sort to threaten the security of the state.

#### Chapter IV--Penalties

Article 36. Violations of the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 10, paragraph 2, 12, 13, 15, 30 and 31, paragraph 2, of this statute law are punishable [line or lines missing from text of original here].

#### Section 2--Transfer, Purchase and Delivery

Article 29. The president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner may authorize:

--The transfer and purchase of firearms and parts thereof and munitions and parts thereof; and

--Their delivery and acceptance, whatever the basis of the transaction. These authorizations must conform to the models established by the state commissioner for territorial administration.

They will consist of a stub and two slips of paper.

The first slip, authorizing transfer, goes to the individual selling, transferring or delivering the weapon or ammunition or parts thereof.

The second slip is for the authority issuing the first permit to the new possessor of the weapon, and represents authorization to purchase, if separate parts of ammunition are involved.

Article 30. Any person transferring his weapon must immediately return his permit to bear arms to the president of the People's Committee of the Zone and zone commissioner.

This permit will be passed along the hierarchy, along with the entire file, to the authority competent to issue a permit to bear arms to the transferee.

Article 31. The competent authority not issue any authorization to purchase or accept a firearm under unrestricted circumstances. A firearm or ammunition or parts thereof will only receive such authorization when it is being fully compatible with the requirements of law and order, security and public tranquility.

A competent authority will see to it that the applicant provides full guarantees, in particular that the weapons or ammunition or parts thereof he will be authorized to purchase or accept will not be illegally turned over or transferred to third parties nor abandoned.

Article 32. The officials authorized by this ordinance to issue authorizations also have the power to reduce the quantity of weapons and ammunition and parts thereof covered by applications to import, purchase, transfer, deliver and accept, and to make the issuance of such authorizations subject to the prior presentation of all of the justifying documents they deem necessary.

Article 33. Without prejudice to the provisions of the statute law setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition, no permit to bear firearms and no authorization to transfer, purchase or deliver firearms or ammunition and parts thereof may be issued to:

--Persons who have been deprived of their civic and political rights, which have not yet been reinstated;

--Persons who are mentally incompetent or who have been certified or hospitalized for mental illness or psychological difficulties, even though temporary, as certified by a physician;

--Individuals convicted of violent crimes, particularly armed robbery, murder, assassination and group banditry;

--Individuals convicted within the past 10 years of violations of state security, poaching, serious death threats, theft or any other attack on goods or individuals accompanied by typical or repeated violence;

--Individuals convicted for violations of the laws governing weapons and ammunition in the past 5 years; and

--Married women, except with the authorization of the husband, the authorization of a judge.

### Section 3--Loss and Disappearance

Article 34. The disappearance, for any reason whatsoever, of firearms or ammunition or parts thereof must be reported immediately to the authority in the zone of residence.

Article 35. The loss of the authorizations or permits for which the statute law setting for the system governing weapons and ammunitions provides must be immediately reported to the authority in the zone of residence.

After a period of 3 months, at a maximum, losses will be judged permanent, and duplicate authorizations or permits may be issued by the competent authorities, against payment of a fee.

### Chapter III--Fees and Penalties

#### Section 1--Fees

Article 36. The amount of the fee for which Article 32 of the statute law setting forth the system governing weapons and ammunition provides is established as follows:

- 1) 500 zaires for renewal of a permit to bear firearms for hunting or sports.
- 2) 1,000 zaires for renewal of a permit to bear firearms for self-defense.
- 3) 3,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to bear firearms for hunting or sports.
- 4) 5,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to bear firearms for self-defense.
- 5) 5,000 zaires for issuance of a temporary permit to bear firearms for hunting.
- 6) 200 zaires for authorization to purchase ammunition for any holder of a permit to bear arms for hunting or sports.
- 7) 1,000 zaires for authorization to purchase ammunition for any holder of a permit to bear arms for self-defense.
- 8) 100,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to trade in firearms for hunting.

- 9) 100,000 zaires for issuance of a permit to trade in firearms for self-defense.
- 10) 500 zaires for authorization for the craft production of firearms or parts thereof.
- 11) 500 zaires for authorization for the craft production of ammunition.
- 12) 100 zaires per weapon for authorization to import firearms for hunting or sports.
- 13) 250 zaires per weapon for authorization to import firearms for self-defense.

Article 37. The amount of the fee to be paid for the issuance of the authorizations and certificates of registration for which Articles 10 and 11 of this ordinance provide is set at 100 zaires.

The amount of the fee to be paid for the registration of a firearm is set at 100 zaires for a firearm for hunting and sports, and 250 zaires for a firearm for self-defense.

The amount of the fee to be paid for the issuance of a duplicate authorization or permit, as provided in Article 35, paragraph 2, of this ordinance, is established at 50 percent of the fee for the original authorization or permit.

#### Section 2--Penalties

Article 38. Violations of the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, paragraph 1, 23, 29, 30, 34 and 35 of this ordinance will be subject to a penalty of 6 months in prison, at a maximum, and a fine not to exceed 5,000 zaires, or either one of these penalties alone.

#### Chapter IV--Final Provisions

Article 39. The state commissioner for territorial administration is entrusted with the execution of this ordinance, which will be effected as of the date of signing.

Signed in Kinshasa on 3 September 1985

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku  
Ngbendu  
Wa Za Banga

5157  
CSO: 3419/112

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM PTA MEETING

MB190705 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] The Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, returned to Zimbabwe last night after attending a heads of state and government meeting of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. The summit was called to wind up PTA business for the year and make plans for the future.

Officially opening the meeting yesterday, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia urged PTA member-countries to make concerted and uncompromising effort to upgrade the organization into a subregional common market by 1992. Dr Kaunda said with political will, collective operation, policy coordination, and commitment, the subregion could speedily be economically liberated.

The PTA Secretary General, Comrade Bax Nomvete, said only 5 percent of the PTA clearing house's potential is being used. He said countries such as Comoros, Rwanda, and Somalia are not using this facility. Comrade Nomvete also said five countries--Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia--have not yet paid their contributions for this year.

The 2-day summit also received reports from Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi who was reelected PTA chairman for another year. Col Bagaza reported that the PTA Trade and Development Bank will start operating next year. He urged member-states to ensure the success of the bank by making timely capital contributions and by making more use of the clearing house in Harare. Col Bagaza also urged member-countries to revitalize the present farming sector to enable it to become the main source of food production in the subregion.

/12712

CSO: 3400/694



## BRIEFS

SHOPPING TRIPS CURTAILED--The government has imposed a clampdown on people who travel to Botswana and South Africa to buy clothes at a cheap price and sell them at home for high prices. The Minister of Home Affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, told THE HERALD that the clampdown started last Thursday and already 400 people have been turned away at the Plumtree and Beit Bridge border posts. He said the trips are an abuse of the country's travel arrangements and foreign currency. The minister added that the constant crisscrossing of the border is a security risk. Comrade Nkala said that there were reports of immorality from both South Africa and Botswana. However, he said people intending to go for genuine holidays need not fear anything. Recently, a black nationalist movement in South Africa expressed concern over women from Zambia and Zimbabwe who are ignoring the 18-month boycott of goods from white-owned shops in South Africa. The boycott is a (?major) tool in the fight against the evil system of apartheid. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 85 MB] /12712

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

SEVERE, LENGTHY REGULATIONS GOVERNING DETAINEES EXAMINED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 9 Dec 85 p 11

[Article by Leon Marshall]

[Text]

SEVERE restrictions are imposed on detainees held under South Africa's security laws. The lengthy list of do's and don'ts are prescribed by regulations gazetted on October 28 in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Only the Commissioner of Police may release information about detainees and a prison head has to inform the Commissioner of Prisons as soon as practicable in writing of a detainee's admission to his prison.

Detainees must be searched on admission and afterwards, if necessary, and objects with which they can cause injury or use to escape must be removed.

They are allowed no visitors, except with the permission of the prison head on approval from the Commissioner of Police or his authorised deputy.

Legal representatives can only visit detainees with the permission of the Minister of Law and Order or of the Commissioner of Police, and only one visit is allowed under such permission.

Visiting hours are determined by the prison head. There may be no physical contact between a detainee and a visitor and they must talk within sight and hearing of a member of the Prisons Service.

They have to talk in one of the official languages. If a detainee is not proficient in these, a Prison Service or Police interpreter must be used. Otherwise approval of the interpreter is required from the Commissioner of Police.

The prison head must terminate the visit immediately if he believes any of the regulations or any other law has been contravened during the visit.

Except for approved visitors and authorised persons in the service of the State or any member of a Force, a detainee may not come into contact with anybody else or any other categories of prisoners.

Someone who visits a detainee in an official capacity has to inform the detainee of the purpose of his visit and he may invite the detainee to discuss any complaints or problems or to make representations to him.

A detainee may not communicate in writing with anybody outside the prison without the permission of the prison head acting on the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

Detainees may not receive or have in their possession any reading matter except the Bible or any other "Holy Book of religion" or selected magazines supplied through the prison head.

### Studies

They cannot study or enroll for studies without the permission of the prison head and the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

Prison heads may not on behalf of detainees receive any articles, food-stuffs, potables, smoking requisites, bedding, radios, record players, tape recorders, musical instruments and television sets sent to them by any person, body or organisation.

They may be allowed to listen to broadcasts from a centrally con-

trolled radio or record player in a prison.

The prison head must ensure that detainees receive an hour's exercise every day in the open, weather permitting, but a detainee who does not wish to take exercise cannot be forced to do so. Where practicable and with due regard to security, they may be allowed intramural sport activities.

The hair and beards of detainees may not be shaven short, except at their written request or by order of medical officers appointed under the Prisons Act.

A "reasonable" supply of civilian clothing may be received and kept at the prison on detainees' behalf and made available to them. Civilian clothing has to be washed by detainees themselves in their place of detention.

Prison heads can receive what they regard as a "reasonable" amount of money paid in for a detainee, and through prison heads detainees may use such money to buy "reasonable" quantities of smoking requisites, toiletries and food which does not require further preparing.

Detainees who are medically fit have to clean their places of detention, including their own ablution facilities, but they may not perform any other labours.

Ministers of religion or religious workers appointed in terms of the Prisons Act must be allowed to minister to detainees, but the Commissioner of Police may deny "particular" ministers or religious workers access to them.

If a detainee belongs to a religion, denomination or faith for which no minister or religious worker has been appointed, one may be appointed subject to approval by the Commissioner of Police.

When admitted, detainees have to be examined by a medical officer appointed under the Prison Act. Thereafter the medical officer has to visit them regularly.

Medical or dental treatment prescribed by the medical officer has to be carried out promptly. Treatment

by a doctor who is not a medical officer, or by a specialist, or in a place outside the place of detention, may be provided only on the recommendation of the medical officer.

Detainees face severe disciplinary action for a contravention of these rules or any of a lengthy list of additional stipulations.

These include that they may not wilfully furnish a false reply to any question or disobey a lawful command by a person employed at the prison, or ignore any rule or order, or be insolent or disrespectful towards such a person or any official visitor or any member of a Force during the execution of his duties.

They may not be idle, careless, negligent, refuse to clean their places of detention, including their ablution facilities, or swear or use slanderous, insulting, obscene, threatening or any other improper language or conduct themselves indecently by word or gesture.

They may not converse or in any manner make contact with other detainees or anybody else when and where it is not permitted, or sing, whistle, make unnecessary noise, cause unnecessary trouble, be a nuisance, or without permission leave their allocated sleeping, eating and recreation places.

The list of prohibitions includes petty assaults and petty thefts, disfigurement or damage in any manner of any part of or any object in the prison or any other state property, possession of unauthorised articles in their sleeping places or attempts to obtain such articles.

They may not without permission receive from or give to "any person any article" or obtain possession thereof "in any other manner".

They may not cause discontent, agitation or insubordination among fellow detainees, participate in any conspiracy, lodge any false, frivolous or malicious complaints, make false or malicious accusations against anyone employed at the prison, a fellow detainee or anybody else.

## **Documents**

They may not wilfully lose, destroy, alter, deface or give up an identification card, document or other article issued to them.

Detainees are not permitted to commit an act with the intention of endangering their lives or injuring their health, or otherwise conduct themselves to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

They may not instigate, incite, command or procure anyone employed at the prison or a fellow detainee or anybody else to commit any of the prohibited acts.

As in the case of ordinary prisoners, detainees may be tried by a Prisons officer or the district magistrate. But detainees require the permission of the Minister of Law and Order or the Commissioner of Police to have legal representation.

Sentences range from a reprimand, fines and duties to perform certain specified work for up to 14 days to corporal punishment of up to six strokes for males under 40 years and solitary confinement up to 30 days at a time with spare diet of up to 12 days and reduced diet of up to six days.

/9317

CS0: 3400/696

SOUTH AFRICA

LATEST NAMES OF DETAINEES PUBLISHED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 10 Dec 85 p 6

[Text]

PRETORIA. — A total of 177 people were arrested under the emergency regulations during the past week, according to police.

Police said that of the more than 6 000 people detained in the past four months only 949 were still being held.

Below appear the names of people detained in the greater Cape Town area:

- 1 Cecil Fabrick C/m Wynberg
- 2 Joseph Pantshwa B/m Wynberg
- 3 Valentino Carolissen C/m Wynberg
- 4 Rashied Bohardien C/m Wynberg
- 5 Avril Pietersen C/m Wynberg
- 6 Zulile Mcineli B/m Wynberg
- 7 Samuel Sabonda B/m Wynberg
- 8 Nelson Vilho B/m Wynberg
- 9 Gloria Seyisi B/I Wynberg
- 10 Virginia Apile B/I Wynberg
- 11 Mogamat Abrahams C/m Wynberg
- 12 Achmat Walters C/m Wynberg
- 13 Sulaiman Sali C/m Wynberg
- 14 Waleed Muller C/m Wynberg
- 15 Ebrahim Ismail C/m Wynberg
- 16 Nsasieng Jappie C/m Wynberg
- 17 Abdussalam Ebrahim C/m Wynberg
- 18 Goven Lalla C/m Wynberg
- 19 Reginald Clarke C/m Wynberg
- 20 Ruben Kleinveldt C/m Wynberg
- 21 Mohammed Hassen C/m Wynberg
- 22 Dawn Rhoda C/I Wynberg
- 23 Irene Pretorius C/I Wynberg
- 24 Carol de Kock C/I Wynberg
- 25 Penelope Capito C/I Wynberg
- 26 Zulaiga Muller C/I Wynberg
- 27 Khotsho Ranetsi B/m Wynberg
- 28 Jerome Thomas C/m Wynberg
- 29 Patrick Roman C/m Wynberg
- 30 Shaun Barnard C/m Wynberg
- 31 Renald Olivier C/m Bellville
- 32 Andrew Brown W/m Wynberg
- 33 Riaz Rawoot C/m Wynberg
- 34 Abdoel Mortlock C/m Wynberg
- 35 Cecil Theys C/m Wynberg
- 36 Brian Williams C/m Wynberg
- 37 Moesien Allie C/m Wynberg
- 38 Michael Bam C/m Wynberg
- 39 Yunoo Ismael C/m Wynberg
- 40 Yusuf Dolly C/m Wynberg

- 41 Leon Trout C/m Wynberg
- 42 Solomon Snyders C/m Goodwood
- 43 Mcedisi Makiwane B/m Wynberg
- 44 William Skatu B/m Wynberg
- 45 Mongesi Mashumi B/m Wynberg
- 46 Veronica Mouton C/I Wynberg
- 47 Elizabeth Coenana C/I Wynberg
- 48 David Lawn C/m Wynberg
- 49 Leslie Ragudu C/I Wynberg
- 50 Elizabeth Sapioe C/m Wynberg
- 51 Julian Carelse C/m Bellville
- 52 Lynette van der Vent C/I Bellville
- 53 Rodney Thomas C/m Wynberg
- 54 Vincent Mthambu B/m Jhb
- 55 Benjamin Mthapo B/m Jhb
- 56 Piet Magale B/m Jhb
- 57 Elphas Mazibuko B/m Jhb
- 58 Solly Phale B/m Jhb
- 59 Lazarus Kgogodi B/m Jhb
- 60 Zachaba Makwana B/m Jhb
- 61 Sydney Minculwane B/m Jhb
- 62 Cecil Moloto B/m Jhb
- 63 McDonald Mnumu B/m Jhb
- 64 Louis Chaube B/m Jhb
- 65 Bheki Mcuru B/m Jhb
- 66 Moses Ndou B/m Jhb
- 67 John Hoffman B/m Jhb
- 68 Jabulani Dlou B/m Jhb
- 69 Alfred Nkatsoe B/m Jhb
- 70 Mthokozisi Dhlamini B/m Jhb
- 71 Isaac Ndou B/m Jhb
- 72 Simon Khumalo B/m Jhb
- 73 Jerry Tenga B/m Jhb
- 74 Jeremiah Motshugoe B/m Jhb
- 75 Walter Khumalo B/m Jhb
- 76 Collen Mutlène B/m Jhb
- 77 Lawrence Mbithe B/m Jhb
- 78 Terrence Sodi B/m Jhb
- 79 Pieter Nkwe B/m Jhb
- 80 Petros Zhwane B/m Jhb
- 81 Piet Rampai B/m Jhb
- 82 Ernest Monyemangene B/m Jhb
- 83 Martin Rathaba B/m Jhb
- 84 Dennis Sibiza B/m Jhb
- 85 Lucky Ramerati B/m Jhb
- 86 Joseph Mazibuko B/m Jhb
- 87 Benedict Tsipe B/m Jhb
- 88 Bhaki Msima B/m Jhb
- 89 Godfrey Malinga B/m Jhb
- 90 Michael Sebeke B/m Jhb
- 91 Pat Mathobula B/m Jhb
- 92 Charlton Mnganya B/m Jhb
- 93 Walter Gedeni B/m Jhb
- 94 Milton Maphondo B/m Jhb
- 95 Enock Nsoeni B/m Jhb
- 96 Ignituous Ndaba B/m Jhb
- 97 Archi Solute B/m Jhb
- 98 Derrick Mazibuko B/m Jhb
- 99 Peter Mthabeta B/m Jhb
- 100 Emanuel Ngilobo B/m Jhb



101 Pheneas Maunda B/m Jhb  
 102 Mathews Mtongwane B/m Jhb  
 103 Ezekiel Mokozi B/m Jhb  
 104 Aubrey Dire B/m Jhb  
 105 Joseph Masako B/m Jhb  
 106 Victor Dlamini B/m Jhb  
 107 Patric Motsele B/m Jhb  
 108 Joseph Vumazonke B/m Jhb  
 109 Sipho Mtangeni B/m Jhb  
 110 Rulos Somo B/m Jhb  
 111 Sello Mokhele B/m Jhb  
 112 Agrippa Nchodu B/m Jhb  
 113 Tobias Makiaka B/m Jhb  
 114 William Mkhangale B/m Jhb  
 115 Moses Misoane B/m Jhb  
 116 Mkhosonke Madiba B/m Jhb  
 117 Kenneth Mhlongo B/m Jhb  
 118 Alfred Ramatla B/m Jhb  
 119 Jeffrey Ramathibe B/m Jhb  
 120 Jacob Makhele B/m Jhb  
 121 Thomas Makhele B/m Jhb  
 122 Thenboy Nakedi B/m Jhb  
 123 Joseph Mottadi B/m Jhb  
 124 David Thajane B/m Jhb  
 125 Vinko Motaung B/m Jhb  
 126 Zacharia Kassen B/m Jhb  
 127 Elias Mogabi B/m Jhb  
 128 Andrew Pule B/m Jhb  
 129 Nelson Masibuko B/m Jhb  
 130 Edward Makhele B/m Jhb  
 131 David Zulu B/m Jhb  
 132 Bongane Sithole B/m Jhb  
 133 Lawrence Mngadi B/m Jhb  
 134 Jabulani Nkuli B/m Jhb  
 135 Calphus Ndlovu B/m Jhb  
 136 Sibusiso Vilikazi B/m Jhb  
 137 Jerry Mabungo B/m Jhb  
 138 Sydney Ntshala B/m Jhb

139 Peter Mosoeu B/m Jhb  
 140 Pessy Mos B/m Jhb  
 141 James Hashe B/m Jhb  
 142 Ignatius Siedi B/m Jhb  
 143 Bob Dlamini B/m Jhb  
 144 Jerome Sigidi B/m Jhb  
 145 Noel Mehlomakhulu B/m Jhb  
 146 Shadrack Nyawo B/m Jhb  
 147 John Lekabe B/m Jhb  
 148 Aaron Vlakazi B/m Jhb  
 149 Fansen Mbhele B/m Jhb  
 150 Shadrack Mathethwa B/m Jhb  
 151 Patience Maphanga B/f Benoni  
 152 Magdalene Mokone B/m Benoni  
 153 Elliot Mohale B/m Benoni  
 154 Richard Mabuza B/m Benoni  
 155 Vincent Shabangu B/m Benoni  
 156 Jeremia Sithole B/m Benoni  
 157 Flint Molele B/m Benoni  
 158 Happy Ntshale B/m Benoni  
 159 Solomon Nxumalo B/m Benoni  
 160 Herman Mabaso B/m Benoni  
 161 Hendrik Setoko B/m Benoni  
 162 Joseph Mogaule B/m Benoni  
 163 William Mtombeka B/m Benoni  
 164 Siliso Lubhele B/m Benoni  
 165 Priscilla Makanya B/f Benoni  
 166 Khumalo Mhlanhla B/m Benoni  
 167 Ronald Mabaso B/m Benoni  
 168 Engeline Ntshela B/f Benoni  
 169 Florence Gunned B/f Benoni  
 170 Oscar Mphahlela B/m Benoni  
 171 Lilian Molele B/f Benoni  
 172 Jacqueline Mokoena B/f Benoni  
 173 Atlantis Makanya B/f Benoni  
 174 Julia Dithela B/f Uitenhage  
 175 Freeman Magasa B/m Mortimer  
 (E Cape)  
 176 Msimkulu Mteke B/m Mortimer  
 177 Lokghwa Tutu B/f Mortimer

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CSO: 3400/696

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION FACING GREATEST PERIOD OF CONSTITUTIONAL FERMENT

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 4 Dec 85 p 16

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl]

[Text]

FAR from the triracial, tricameral constitution implemented last year having brought finality in the constitutional sphere, South Africa is today probably undergoing its greatest period of constitutional ferment since the years immediately prior to Union in 1910.

The accent is now firmly on finding ways of bringing blacks into the constitution, as their exclusion from the present one is generally acknowledged as a patent flaw.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has been given a presidential instruction to look into a number of "embryo options," while a host of political, business, trade union, academic and church interest groups have expressed their preference for some or other constitutional model.

The terms being bandied about most commonly are "federation" and "confederation," with a number of academics and politicians also opting for the term "consociation."

Indications are strong that the final Government proposal will consist largely of confederal/federal elements, with a dose of

consociational binding added to the mixture, and, if it could have its way, racial "groups" forming important constitutional pillars.

The Government is also increasingly leaning towards a "negotiation" stance, and says that whatever model it comes up with — and this, it says will be tailored to South Africa's "unique" circumstances — will be up for negotiation with black leaders who forswear violence as a political strategy.

It is clear, however, that such important black/non-racial interest groups as the UDF, the banned ANC, and big trade unions, such as the recently-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), are unlikely to accept the "establishment's" probable offer of a confederal/federal mixture.

They remain firmly committed to the retention of South Africa's unitary state, with majority rule based on a non-racial "one man, one vote" universal franchise.

Their only concession, it would appear at this stage, would be towards some form of protection for "minority rights" (a la the Zimbabwean constitution?).

It is in any case clear that a lot of negotiation between the Government and these groups — vitally important because of their credibility in the black communities — lies in store before any final compromise is reached, presuming, of course, that the resolution of South Africa's constitutional "problems" can be achieved after a relatively peaceful run-up.

Parties and groups which support a federation for South Africa — either non-racial, geographic, or containing elements of "group politics" — include the Progressive Federal Party, the Labour Party, Assocom, Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha (as one of the options it is prepared to consider) and a Human Sciences Research Council-sponsored publication released last week-end.

The concept is also gaining increasing currency in influential Afrikaner academic and Press circles, and has, of course, for years been embraced in important English-speaking academic spheres.

Elements within the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning are also talking increasingly openly about federation, although, as

said earlier, there is a strong respect within the department for a confederal/federal mix.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has said the Government rejects the idea of a "classical" federation, but, now of course, the whole matter has largely been re-opened with his department briefed to look at various "embryo options."

It is therefore opportune to look at what constitutes classical federation, confederation and consociation concepts — possible "base elements" of any constitution achieved by compromise (the scenario of a straight take-over by, for instance the ANC after an intensified, protracted armed struggle will, of course, probably lead to the retention of a unitary constitution, with an extended franchise.)

**FEDERATION:** In this system state authority is shared by the central federal government and the provincial or state governments. The division of functions is precisely defined and can only be altered with the agreement of all or most of the "governments" concerned.

The essential features of federalism have been defined as:

1) The supremacy of the constitution.

2) A distribution of the powers of government among federal states with limited and co-ordinate authority, who then send representatives to the central government.

3) The authority of the Court to act as the interpreter of the constitution.

Leading examples of federations are the USA, Australia, Canada, and West Germany.

Although South Africa is not, of course, considered a federation, the original SA Constitution Act contained certain federal elements, such as the provinces with their provincial councils (to be abolished in the middle of next year).

With the growth of central Government, largely at the expense of the provinces, South Africa moved into the realm of a unitary state (now being re-examined).

**CONFEDERATION:** This is a coming together of a number of states with each one retaining its own state character. Sovereignty resides with the member states, which delegate limited authority to the central government.

A confederation is therefore a looser arrangement than a federation, with the individual states retaining a greater measure of autonomy and being near-independent.

Their aim in coming together under a confederal umbrella is usually to carry out a common foreign policy, with the "central government," as in a federation, also handling such matters as defence.

Confederations tend either to dissolve or to integrate into federations.

The United States was a confederation before the 1861/65 Civil War and the European community, through the EEC, is moving in this direction.

**CONSOCIATION:** A consociation is based on groups rather than territories, and these groups are proportionately represented in a central government. The civil service and the army could be among groups represented.

The various representatives are not elected but are selected as belonging to the elite — ie, the acknowledged leaders and experts from the group. Decisions are taken on the basis of consensus and minorities, by implication, have a veto.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANERS NEED TO ADJUST SEEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 85 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Afrikaner could only retain his cultural identity if he adjusted to the changes taking place in South Africa, Dr P S Meyer, Director-General of Education, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Day of the Vow celebration on Groote Schuur Estate in Cape Town, Dr Meyer said the Battle of Blood River and the Vow made 147 years ago had initiated unexpected changes.

Today, the Afrikaner again faced an era of great and perhaps even dramatic change.

"The changes are not acceptable to all Afrikaners, as they fear it threatens all they have striven for, including their language and their cultural life," said Dr Meyer.

Nevertheless, he was optimistic about the Afrikaner's role as a catalyst in the changing situation.

"It is highly unlikely the Afrikaner will not retain his own cultural identity — unless he is unable or unwilling to absorb the changes which undoubtedly are on the way."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PROFILE OF FAK LEADER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 85 p 9

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Hendrik Sloet is a man with a missionary zeal for promoting Afrikaans and Afrikaners in every sphere of life.

Better known as the MD of the Afrikaner building society giant Saambou, he sits behind a neat desk, 20 floors up in the new Saambou headquarters, and talks about his love for his language and his "volk".

In many ways, this man and his great copper-clad building are alike — both are rooted in the South African soil, both are ambitious and innovative and both are unmistakably part of the Pretoria landscape.

Mr Sloet has been an exceptional achiever in the business sphere since he joined Saambou as a clerk 37 years ago.

However, there has been something else that has driven him to excel — since his school days he says he has been inspired by his sense of Afrikaner nationhood.

"I saw early on that there are two cultures in South Africa — the strong English culture with its language which is spoken worldwide, and

the Afrikaans culture which, in world terms, is nothing.

"I decided that if I, as an Afrikaner, did nothing to promote my own culture, it would be swallowed."

He began quietly agitating for change — sometimes for something as seemingly insignifi-

cant as having building society forms translated into Afrikaans.

For the past 10 years, he has served on the FAK executive which, in recent years, has mirrored the political tensions among Afrikaners themselves.

However, he believes that politics must be kept far away from the FAK.

"Politics is part of Afrikaner culture, but it is one of the things that can divide Afrikaners and I would rather concentrate on those elements which unite us."

He concedes that political considerations have dominated FAK executive elections in recent years, with factions grouped under different political banners jostling for control.

"But I think that was a reaction to outside political developments — culture is a very emotional thing and people tend to



react sharply," he says.

"I think that things will now be far more peaceful" (the rightwing faction has taken itself off and created the Afrikaner Volkswag).

Mr Sloet says he believes the Volkswag could, in time, compete numerically with the 27 000-member FAK.

"But this is not necessarily a bad thing. I think an element of competition often brings out the best in someone."

The FAK, he says, will continue to attend to purely cultural matters.

If colour barriers had to be crossed in the process, so be it, he adds.

Mr Sloet says the concept "Afrikaner" is difficult to define — "there are people of other races who love Afrikaans, speak it well and do much to promote Afrikaner culture".

Asked whether his people's burning awareness of their nationhood will eventually have to give way to a broader South Africanism, Mr Sloet says it is possible to have two loyalties.

"You have South African Greeks who every year celebrate the Greek national day," he says.

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CSO: 3400/611

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOUR PARTY FIGHTS FOR SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by Brian Stuart]

CAPE TOWN. — The Labour Party has launched a major campaign to rally support in the trouble-torn Cape as it prepares for its annual congress, starting in the Cape Peninsula on January 2.

The party's image has taken a severe hammering within the Coloured community in a situation of continuing unrest, schools boycotts and the state of emergency in many districts which have a Coloured majority.

Trouble at schools has been largely responsible for the state of unrest in the Western Cape and Labour Party education policies and directives have been repeatedly challenged by teacher and parent bodies even with applications to the Supreme Court.

On Sunday, the Labour Party took a half-page advertisement in a newspaper circulating as an "extra" in the Coloured areas. In this it rejected allegations that Coloured pupils were receiving "gutter education".

**Greatest strides**

"It is rather ironic that the term gutter education should be freely used when reference is made to the education of the Coloured child, especially if it is remembered that it is in the field of education where the Coloureds have made the greatest strides towards equality," said the party.

"Education is a teacher-pupil relationship. What a teacher imparts to the pupil can be education or gutter education.

"If what a teacher imparts to a pupil benefits the pupil, then it is education. If a teacher teaches a child to make petrol bombs, to boycott classes, to defy authority, then it is gutter education."

The party said the syllabus for secondary education had never been different from that of White secondary education and primary school courses were "similar" to those for Whites.

**Sensitive**

History was "a sensitive subject", and this was the only subject in which the Department of Edu-

cation and Culture of the House of Representatives had a free hand. History was also not a compulsory subject in Standard 7 as in White schools.

Coloured and White teachers had equal pay for equal work and qualifications, equal pensions and equal service conditions.

The party's statement comes amid calls on former Labour Party supporters to "return to the fold".

The public image of the party, the state of unrest and the strategy of the Labour Party at the next session of Parliament appear to be the major concerns as the party prepares for its pre-parliamentary congress.

One of the issues expected to be thrashed out at the congress is the suggestion that the Labour Party may have been "too conciliatory" towards the National Party and should now adopt a more vigorous anti-apartheid stand.

**Committed**

Officially, the party is committed to participate in the tri-cameral Parlia-

ment for a period of five years. Its stance is that apartheid must be dismantled within this period, or it will have to reconsider its participation.

With large-scale reform already proposed for the coming session of Parliament by the Government, the Labour Party may seek new approaches in the year ahead.

Motions to come before the congress will include specific demands for an end to such measures as the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act, and the Population Registration Act.

However, the last congress, held in Kimberley in January, defeated a motion calling on members of the Ministers' Council, including party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to take to Whites-only beaches to

force an end to beach apartheid.

In the meantime, the Cape Town City Council has opened its free beaches and its pay beaches to all, and the Cape Divisional Council is considering doing the same — virtually opening most of the Peninsula resorts to Coloureds.

Also on the agenda will be demands for the release of Nelson Mandela and other "political prisoners" and calls for "constructive negotiation with all leaders in order to draw up a new constitution, acceptable to all South Africans".

At its last congress, the Labour Party expressed itself in favour of a federal structure, and this is due to come before the party's congress for debate and decision.

The Labour Party congress is due to be held from January 2 to 4.

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13 January 1986

## SOUTH AFRICA

## PROFESSOR LOOKS AT POSSIBILITY OF CONSOCIATIONAL DEMOCRACY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Dec 85 p 20

[Report on interview with Dion Basson, professor at University of Pretoria by Hannes De Wet--date and place not given]

[Text]

Are you dreaming about a South Africa in which the following characteristics are a reality?

- A government where everyone is represented equally and every group is represented proportionally.
- Free and fair elections where spontaneous support for any political party of a voter's own choice is possible.
- The possibility for every group to decide independently on matters which are of exclusive interest to that group.
- Incentives for group participation and co-operation instead of domination on affairs of mutual interest.
- A free and open society where every individual can decide voluntarily with which group he wants to associate.
- The rule of law where the constitutional law through comprehensive guarantees secures the rights and freedom of every individual.

A South Africa in which all these desirable objectives are a reality does not have to remain a vague wish. Professor Basson believes that he could make the dream come true.

"And it's relatively simple," he says.

His solution is a consociational democracy with certain confederal elements.

"No system is completely perfect," he says, "but a consociational democracy offers all of the abovementioned objectives."

"I can really think of no other single system which can do the same and solve the problems of a deeply divided society in a just way."

"Every person — whether as an individual or as a group member — will be guaranteed a place in the sun," Professor Basson says.

What is a consociational democracy?

The first step in defining the concept is to analyze the meaning of the word "democracy", says Professor Basson.

"Democracy requires a system with a representative government where all the peoples are equally represented. It also requires that human rights be sufficiently protected, in other words the rule of law."

### Divided

The "consociational" part of the concept implies that it is a system which is especially devised to cope with the root problem of a divided society such as South Africa, namely group conflict.

A consociation is NOT government based on domination by one of the opposing groups but is government based on participation — where the key word is co-operation between all the different groups. In South Africa this means race groups.

The four basic principles of a consociational democracy, says Professor Basson, all minimise the potential for group conflict:

#### 1) Power sharing on general affairs:

Sharing of power instead of domination by one group induces moderation. It requires the participation —

through consensus — of all groups exercising power on general affairs.

#### 2) Proportionality:

Proportionality simply means that the groups must share in the power according to their electoral support.

This equitable treatment of every group ensures that no group will be in an inferior position and that the potential for group conflict is accordingly minimised.

#### 3) Group autonomy on own affairs:

Any group which knows that it will be able to exercise the power on its exclusive own affairs without any interference, will feel less threatened. The result is again a diminishing of tensions between the different groups.

#### 4) A mutual veto:

A mutual veto strengthens group autonomy, making it impossible for a group's interests to be adversely affected by a majority decision. A mutual veto built into the constitution will give any group the right to veto adverse majority decisions.

Now that the advantages of the four principles are clear, how will a consociational system look in practice?

"It is important to note," says Professor Basson, "that there are various constitutional structures available. The exact structures should be decided upon during the negotiations preceding the implementation of a consociational constitution."

It is also during these preceding negotiations that the various groups should determine and define what will be own affairs and what will be general affairs.

Professor Basson mentions only a few specific structures for a consociational democracy — "which have especially appealed to me personally because they work so well and are so simple to understand".

His starting point is a change to the electoral system.

"This is the most important constitutional structural change which I can recommend. The electoral system is the most important part of the sub-structure of a consociational democracy and which ensures that the system works properly."

Professor Basson proposes that the present system of electoral divisions be replaced by a list system of proportional representation.

Instead of voting for a candidate for a specific area, people will vote for a list of candidates named by every political party in a nomination court before the election.

## Categories

The ballot paper consists of a list of all the political parties, classified in group categories — with a list of, say, the four key figures in each party.

Every political party decides for itself which race group or groups it wants to represent.

A few examples: the Progressive Federal Party can, for example, represent all the groups — white, black, coloured and Indian.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party will probably want to represent only one group, namely the whites.

The National Party might decide it wants to represent three groups, the whites, the coloureds and the Indians.

An ANC party might declare that it is going to represent only one group, namely the blacks.

The voter makes only one cross on the ballot paper — next to the political party which he supports within the group with which he associates (that vote counts for both general and own affairs).

In this way every single voter who takes part in the election, expresses his association with or support for a particular group.

"Individuals are thus in a position to decide for themselves with which group they want to associate. At the same time they are able to vote for any political party which represents the interest of this particular group."

"The electoral result will exactly reflect the total electoral support for every group."

"The total electoral support of all the political parties representing a certain group gives the total support for the whole group. In this way the proportional support of every group is easily determined."

## Structure

"One can, for example, get 55 percent support for group A, 25 percent for group B, five percent for group D and 15 percent for group E."

"This electoral result will then determine the proportional share of every group in the structure for general affairs."

"The result is an equitable system where the groups share power on general affairs in exact proportion to their electoral support or strength."

The top candidates of the majority political party will become the representatives of that particular group in the structures for general affairs.



They should therefore take part in the structures created for a leaders' coalition consisting of the leaders of the different groups to exercise the power on general affairs.

Professor Basson says the list electoral system will probably run along racial lines in its early stages in South Africa. The party that decides to represent all racial groups in the election will probably find that this fact erodes its chances of getting the majority support in any group.

"Our society is perhaps still too deeply divided for a political party to be successful across racial bars."

Who will be State President?

It will be the leader of the majority political party within the group that received the highest proportional support.

But the top executive power will not be in his hands alone. He will share that with a Prime Minister who will be the leader of the majority party in the group that received the second highest proportional support.

This is not only the only alternative to assure a system of checks and balances, says Professor Basson. One could also consider a rotating system where the main leaders in the strongest and the second strongest group take turns to be State President, say, about every two years.

Even the Prime Minister could be rotated between leader of the majority party in the second strongest group and the leader of the majority party in the third strongest group.

But the system of a State President and a Prime Minister seems to be working well in France, says Professor Basson.

According to him the electoral system has been successful all over the world in creating representative governments.

"Good government is judged on the degree to which is representative of all the people.

"In South Africa the largest group is entirely excluded from representation at a national level, resulting in an unrepresentative government.

Determining who will exercise the power on own affairs is an easy one to answer.

Every political party will get a number of seats within the group or groups which it represented in the election — relative to the number of votes it had received in each group.

Every group will have an own affairs parliament of a sort. As in the present tricameral system the majority party will probably exercise the power with the minority parties as its opposition.

### Preference

The individuals filling the seats will come from the list which every party has nominated before the election — usually in the order of preference to which they appear on the list.

Because South Africa is still such a divided society, says Professor Basson, the political picture regarding own affairs will probably stay the same. The National Party will probably exercise the power on white affairs, the Labour Party will control coloured affairs and so on.

It is highly unlikely that an Inkatha party will be in the majority in the white group or that the National Party will be in majority in the black group.

The legislature for general affairs will, in the same way as the leaders' coalition, operate on the basis of power sharing. The consent or consensus of all participating groups will thus be a prerequisite to enact any Bill pertaining to general affairs.

The obvious problem is that agreement between the groups will not always be obtained. This calls for a mechanism, such as the present President's Council, to defuse stalemate situations.

It seems inevitable that in the end the majority decision will have to be decisive. Otherwise it may become impossible to exercise the power, either in the executive or in the legislature, says Professor Basson.

"It must however be emphasised that this is to be considered only as a last resort. Various prescribed procedures for facilitating the reaching of consensus must first be completely exhausted before the majority decision can become operative".

Although the consociational system allows for majority decisions in extreme cases, it provides for a fool-proof system of mutual veto at the same time.

The mutual veto can be activated by any particular group if its interests are adversely affected by a majority decision on the level of general affairs.

This can be used in especially two instances: to protect the important

consociational principle of group autonomy and to ensure that the consociational constitution or system itself cannot be changed without the consent of every participating group.

The next structure Professor Basson deals with is crucial for a successful consociation, namely a constitutional court.

The judiciary, he says, is the only branch of government which is really suited to act as the protector of group interests and of the consociational constitution itself.

The constitution must expressly enable this court to invalidate any government act which infringes upon the autonomy of any group. This court must also have a constitutional mandate to thwart any government act which attempts to change the constitutional structure without the consent of every single participating group.

The same constitutional court will protect individual rights and freedoms such as the right to ownership, the right to free speech, freedom of thought and religion, freedom from arbitrary arrest, the right to a free and fair trial and freedom for detention without trial.

### Prohibits

A Bill of Rights will necessarily also contain a so-called equal treatment clause which prohibits discrimination by the government.

Professor Basson says this system of a constitutionally protected Bill of Rights has been successful all over the world in protecting so-called human rights against arbitrary infringements.

"The best example remains West Germany where the most atrocious violations of human rights took place

during World War 2. Today human rights are completely protected by these constitutional structures.

"It is unfortunately true that South Africa doesn't measure up to the requirements for the rule of law. In fact human rights in this country are infringed upon by omnipotent parliamentary acts, providing for widespread executive powers."

The consociational model outlined above, says Professor Basson, does not provide for the given reality of the four independent black states.

"One could expect that they would want to remain separate states. With a view to that, elements of a geographical confederation could be built into the consociation model.

"The leader of every separate state could be his own people's representative in the leaders' coalition. Own affairs would simply be the domestic affairs of each state.

"This principle of a selective loose confederation would, for example, mean that citizens of Transkei would also have a vote regarding the top structure of the South African government. And they could all be full South African citizens."

Constitutional structures, says Professor Basson, can, of course, always be overthrown by extra-constitutional means.

"It is my belief, however, that the people will not overthrow a constitutional system which offers them all of the above objectives.

"A constitutional system will be accepted only if it guarantees participation and a life of quality for everyone.

"The people will not want the demise of a system which is eminently acceptable to them all.

"Only undesirable systems are overthrown."

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMPLAINTS BEING HEARD AGAINST POLICE'S ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 85 p 9

[Text]

ALLEGED use of "incredibly obscene" language by police against ordinary citizens is "alienating the whole community", Mr Jan van Eck, MPC and member of the PFP's Unrest Monitoring Committee, has charged.

Mr van Eck called on the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, to "take immediate steps to stop these obscenities".

Distressed parents contacted the PFP committee after police action at Cathkin Senior Secondary School in Heideveld last Thursday to complain of foul language allegedly used indiscriminately by police against parents, teachers and pupils, he said.

Armed police maintained a heavy presence at the school when about 30 pupils wrote internal examinations. Six pupils were later arrested after police alleged they had sworn at them.

Examples of obscenities allegedly used by police at the scene include:

- "Jou fokken bastard, jou moer, kom hierso". (Police to a pupil walking home).
  - "Die fokken donder wil nog behandeling hê." (Police referring to the fact that an injured pupil requested medication).
- "Hoekom fok off julle nie en gaan vang kak aan by die huis?"

The police were "alienating the whole community" by using foul language indiscriminately, "regardless of whether the recipients are parents, skollies, leaders in the community or law-abiding citizens", Mr van Eck said.

"Unless Brigadier Swart immediately issues an instruction drawing his men's attention to the fact that the use of foul and obscene language is an offence and forbidden, we will have no alternative but to assume that this obscene practice is being condoned."

If immediate steps were not taken, whatever respect was left for law and order would vanish, he said.

• Mr van Eck appealed to pupils, parents and teachers to contact the PFP committee with any similar

examples. "We will then expose these incidents without necessarily identifying any of our sources," he said.

• Brigadier Swart said: "Obviously I do not condone the use of obscene language. It is however laughable that Mr van Eck says incidents will be exposed without identifying sources. I would very much like to know what credibility these so-called exposures of his will have if the identity of the people making allegations is kept a secret."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SADF PRESENCE IN TOWNSHIPS SEEN AS MAJOR CONFLICT CAUSE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (REVIEW) in English 1 Dec 85 pp 1,2

[Article by Gary Van Staden]

[Text]

IT is now almost 15 months since the South African Defence Force slipped quietly into the battle-scarred Vaal Triangle under cover of darkness and drew a ring of steel around the township of Evaton.

As thousands of ordinary law-abiding citizens slowly made their way to work that September day — under the guns of their own country's army — the Government announced the measure was intended to root out the "agitators" in the township.

It came as a surprise only to the Government that it didn't find any — and the action became little more than a giant pass raid.

Since then many more South African townships have learnt to live with soldiers as a part of their daily lives. But while most have learnt to live with the situation, very few have been ready to accept it.

The issue of the SADF in black townships has become a highly controversial one with all the main black political pressure groups calling for its withdrawal.

It is the presence of the army, they say, which causes — rather than prevents — further unrest. Gun law, they state, is no solution.

The SADF — and the police — have

been accused of rape, inciting violence, displaying a near total disregard for human life and of being a major cause of the continuing unrest. The police and SADF on the other hand have stated that such accusations are devoid of truth and have set up procedures whereby township residents can report such incidents.

"The army reminds young people that they are oppressed at gun point and are expected to submit because they have no guns," a memorandum submitted by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) to the Deputy Ministers of Law and Order, Education, and Defence stated recently.

The SPCC, together with the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), a host of community organisations and even some white political groups, have demanded the withdrawal of troops and a reduction in the "excessive" police presence. They are convinced that such actions will considerably stabilise the situation and hasten a return to normality.

The official line, however, is that the situation must first stabilise before the Government will consider withdrawing the troops.



The best example of this classic "Catch 22" situation is the SADF withdrawal from townships near Port Elizabeth.

According to the Police Directorate in Pretoria the troop withdrawal was possible because the situation in those townships had stabilised.

"As no incidents of unrest occurred in the black residential areas in and around Port Elizabeth, superfluous SA police and SADF patrols were withdrawn," a directorate statement declared this week.

"It is, therefore, obvious that the situation did not ease because of the withdrawal of the forces. Rather that this was made possible as law and order had been restored because of the concentrated presence of the security forces," the statement added.

Yet community organisations and even Port Elizabeth business sources remain convinced that the twin factors of the release of some detainees in the area, and the troop withdrawal contributed to the easing of tensions.

It is a little like attempting to show which came first — the chicken or the egg — except that the stakes are a lot higher.

But perhaps the solution is to be found among township residents themselves. They are the ones directly affected by the presence of large numbers of troops and policemen. The Government line is that the troops and police are necessary to protect the majority of township residents from the violence and intimidation of a small minority.

If that is the case then it is obvious the Government should comply with the wishes of the people they are allegedly protecting. And it is becoming increasingly obvious that the vast majority of township residents feel more threatened than protected.

An example here is the SPCC, hardly a radical organisation by any standards, which has expressed its concern at the negative effect the presence of SADF troops is having on Soweto's children.

"The presence of the army in the townships is a situation of conflict and war. No normal community life is possible with the army

in our midst and Soweto is regarded as an area under siege. The army is a serious source of conflict in Soweto," the SPCC memorandum states.

This comes from an organisation that — by black political standards — is conservative.

Talk to ordinary residents of Soweto and some will say that the police must stay. "We cannot live without the police," one said.

"They help us to get to work sometimes," added another. Others want the police out and the situation to return to normal with just normal policing duties.

On the issue of the army, however, there is very little disagreement. "They must get out, it causes trouble," is a common observation.

It is, of course, entirely possible that the "police" who helped the resident quoted above to get to work were in fact SADF members.

That is not the point. The point is that while the average Soweto resident may not be able to distinguish between army and police personnel he still believes that the principle of the army in the township is a cause of conflict.

"We propose that the SADF be withdrawn completely from our townships and that the police leave the schools with immediate effect.

"We feel certain that this will make our children feel safe to return to classes," the SPCC said.

But the official view remains: "The security forces will only be withdrawn once the situation has stabilised completely," the directorate in Pretoria stated.

Such an uncompromising view is likely to ensure that the situation never stabilises.

Observers believe that there can be little harm in withdrawing all troops and those police members not necessary to maintain normal routine policing duties from the townships and holding them in reserve close by.

That way the onus would be on the township residents to show that their presence was not necessary. From the Government's point of view nothing could be lost by such a move and it may find the situation in the townships does in fact stabilise to the point where

the troops and police reserve forces need no longer even stay in the area.

One point beyond dispute is that it is becoming increasingly clear that most township residents — including those the army is allegedly protecting — want them out.

The time has come for the Government to count the cost — in both financial and human relations terms — of keeping an army in various townships to protect a few "mayors" and community councilors. □

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CSO: 3400/611

SOUTH AFRICA

RIOT CONTROL BULLETS FAIL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Dec 85 p 9

[Text]

Serious injuries caused by rubber and plastic bullets warrant the discontinuance of their use as a means of riot control, says a report in *The South African Medical Journal*.

Plastic bullets cause more severe skull and brain injuries than rubber bullets but they strike the head and chest less often than rubber bullets because they are more accurate, resulting in fewer facial injuries.

Injuries to the face and jaw caused by plastic bullets are severe and result in flesh wounds and bone fractures.

**WORLDWIDE STUDY**

These findings, taken from a study of plastic bullet injuries to the face and jaw during the unrest in this country in 1984 and experience gained from other parts of the world, are reported in the *Journal*.

According to a British study, in 24 cases of rubber bullet injury to the eyes, blindness or severe loss of vision was reported in 14 cases.

In the South African study, most injuries from plastic bullets resulted in jaw fractures other facial injuries.

"Whatever the injury, it is probably too severe for effective riot control using minimum force," says the report.

"An inquiry, organised by the Association for Legal Justice, into deaths and injuries caused by plastic bullets found that these had been misused in Ireland.

"The police and army regulations in Northern Ireland state that these bullets should be used only as a last resort and at a range of more than 20 m and that they should be fired at the lower parts of the body, or at the ground in front of the rioters with the idea they would bounce off the ground or hit them on the legs or lower abdomen, deterring stone throwers but not causing severe damage.

"The low death rate associated with plastic bullets gave soldiers sufficient confidence to fire the weapon at will and not as a last resort."

It appears that plastic and rubber bullets have failed as riot control weapons and the serious injuries caused by the missiles warrant discontinuance of their use, says the *Journal* report.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SOVIET WEAPONS LEGALLY BOUGHT, SOLD

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by Craig Kotze]

[Text]

AT A time when Soviet weaponry is flooding the subcontinent — much for use against South Africa directly — other Russian weapons are being imported legally and sold over the counter in this country.

The weapons, single and double-barrelled shotguns as well as handguns, have been available for some time in South Africa in spite of the arms embargo to which the Soviet Union is a signatory, The Sunday Star has established.

Exporting arms is one of the most important foreign exchange earners for the USSR, said acknowledged expert and author on security affairs Mr Anthony Cross.

"Moral issues are and have always been irrelevant to them," he said.

Police and the Department of Trade and Industry have adopted a "hands-off" policy, the former saying it was legal to possess any shotgun regardless of land of origin, and the latter stating South Africa's official policy was to trade with "anybody in the world".

"We do not comment on the importation of arms or on the country where they might have been obtained," said the police spokesman.

Trademarked "Baikal" and stamped "Made in the USSR", the shotguns retail at a cheaper price than the traditionally more sophisticated and expensive Western models.

They have been described as having no frills but func-

tional and reliable by an arms dealer, who did not wish to be named.

At least one Johannesburg security company is known to be armed with the "Baikal-brand" shotgun.

But, although arms dealers and wholesalers are open about the presence of the Soviet hardware, they are clamming up about the

routes through which the weapons are being channelled.

Czechoslovakian pistols and shotguns have also been marketed extensively in South Africa.

"Yes, Baikal is manufactured in the Soviet Union, but we don't want to cut our own throats by disclosing our sources," said a

well-known arms dealer and wholesaler, Mr Nicholas Yale. He denied his company either imported or stocked the shotguns.

Mr Wilhelm Smalberger, a Trade and Industries spokesman, said his department was not concerned about the source of supply and added that South Africa did not believe in embargoes.

"We do not believe in any form of embargoes or sanctions either against or by South Africa — as long as you have a permit you can import anything legal," he said.

Nobody at the Russian Embassy in Gaborone, Botswana, was available for comment.

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CSO: 3400/611



SOUTH AFRICA

127mm ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM COMBAT PROVEN

Pretoria SALVO in English Oct/Nov 85 p 21

[Text]

THE combat-proven 127 mm artillery rocket system is the first of its kind to be totally developed and manufactured in South Africa.

After the merger of Somchem and Kentron South in 1983 Somchem became the main contractor of the 127 mm artillery rocket system. It had, however, been manufacturing the rocket motor since 1981.

**The system**

The basis of the system is the 127 mm artillery rocket fitted with a pre-fragmented warhead which can be either contact or proximity fused and is fired from a self propelled launcher vehicle. The main components of the system are:

- Launcher
- Ammunition vehicle
- Rocket
- Support vehicle
- Wind gun
- Ground ballistic wind equipment

**System effectivity** (Battery of eight launchers)

The effectiveness on a standard NATO target of 400 x 500 m is 30%.

**Accuracy at maximum range:**

- Standard deviation in azimuth: 290 m
- Standard deviation in range: 200 m

**Precision at maximum range:**

- Standard deviation in azimuth: 270 m
- Standard deviation in range: 190 m
- Single warhead lethal area: 1 500 m<sup>2</sup>

**Deployment in the field**

The Valkiri is a saturation fire weapon system deployed against area targets. It supports conventional field artillery by directing vast saturation fire in a very short space of time. Within 23 seconds a battery of eight launchers can fire 192 rockets, carrying high explosive warheads into enemy positions as far as 22 km away. The system is designed for mobility and is transportable by aircraft, rail or ship.

**In action**

Once launch point and target area have been accurately determined,

surface and air meteorological conditions are compensated for by means of range table corrections computed from meteorological data obtained prior to firing. These procedures ensure high first round hit probability. The design of the Valkiri system features:

- Safety of personnel
- Mobility
- Speedy deployment
- Reliability
- High first round hit probability.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLICE MERGER DISCUSSED--SA Police and Railways Police will probably merge on or before April 1, police sources said yesterday. Transport Affairs Minister Hendrik Schoeman has confirmed that he and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange were discussing a possible amalgamation of the forces. A joint statement was likely at the appropriate time. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

CSO: 3400/609

SOUTH AFRICA

PEBCO ASKS YOUTHS TO HALT VIOLENCE

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) has appealed to youths in the townships to refrain from any form of violence, including the stoning and burning of buses.

Pebco, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), this week voiced strong criticism of violence.

Mr Jackson Mdongwe, an executive member of Pebco, said groups of mothers had approached Pebco and appealed for an end to such activities.

"They point out that our organisation promised residents that peace would return to the townships after the troops moved out. They told us that this has not been the case lately."

Mr Mdongwe said the mothers claimed buses

were either stopped, stoned or petrol-bombed while they were inside, thus endangering their lives. At best, it forced them to walk long distances to their homes after such incidents.

"These unnecessary acts of violence appear to be creating some misunderstanding. Mothers are angry," he said.

If these violent activities continued to occur, said Mr Mdongwe, the mothers felt the State would send the SA Defence Force, the Railways Police and SA Police reaction units back into the townships.

Pebco, he said, appealed to the young people of the townships not to interfere with the bus service or with delivery trucks and thus allow the situation which was back to normal at present to remain this way.

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CSO: 3400/695

SOUTH AFRICA

POWER STRUGGLE LOOMING AROUND CISKEI PRESIDENT SEBE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 6 Dec 85 p 10

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — A power struggle has developed around ailing Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe, and observers predict that the homeland could have a new head of state before the end of next year.

The president is said to be grooming his 27-year-old son Kwane as a successor.

Ciskei's cabinet is split with one camp, which relies on traditional support, led by Public Works Minister, Chief D M Jongilanga. The other, recognized by most elected members of Ciskei's National Assembly, is headed by the Transport Minister, Mr Ray Mali. Mr Mali is also chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

**President's ear**

Chief Jongilanga has the ear of the president, who recently took away Mr Mali's influential position as chairman of the committee of four, appointed to administer Ciskei when the president was in hospital in March for a heart operation.

The committee was disbanded last month and Mr Mali was replaced by Chief Jongilanga, who was appointed chairman of an enlarged committee of 10. The president also downgraded the committee, centralizing power in his hands.

Fears have been expressed that in the absence of the committee of four, which screened proposed developments in Ciskei, unscrupulous entrepreneurs are finding it easier to persuade the president to sanction their schemes.

The president's son Kwane Sebe is a

police colonel and is being hailed by his father as an up-and-coming politician.

On their return from an October visit to Italy, the president boasted that Kwane had impressed industrialists and tied up two investments which would not otherwise have come Ciskei's way. However, it has been learnt that these contracts were signed before Kwane went to Italy.

The president's plan apparently is to confer his chieftainship on his son to make him a contender for the presidency. However, President Sebe is not a blue-blooded chief and it is unlikely that Kwane would be recognized.

**Stay on**

Alternatively, the president could create a premiership with executive powers for his son and stay on as a head of state.

Chief Jongilanga is capitalizing on his return to favour by attempting to fill key positions with his followers.

Civil servants are preparing themselves for what has become known as the "Christmas honours call" — an annual major reshuffle to prevent what President Sebe interprets as empire building within his government.

It is expected that several heads will roll this year, and that most of the casualties will be confined to the Mali camp.

The past year has seen President Sebe currying favour with most of the homeland's traditional chiefs and their subjects, in preparation for the one-party state's first general election since independence in December 1981, which should be held within 18 months.

Flattering the chief has been relatively easy for the president because they cannot move without him. Announcing the dissolution of the committee of four, President Sebe intimated that he was acting on the advice of Iqoqo — a council of chiefs which has no constitutional standing. Ciskei has 42 chiefs, most of whom have little formal education and consequently pose no threat to the president.

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CSO: 3400/699

SOUTH AFRICA

NEGATIVE RESPONSE TO TRANSKEI RURAL HOMELAND PROJECTS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 19 Dec 85 p 7

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Rural betterment schemes being implemented in parts of the Transkei are likely to worsen rather than improve the quality of life, according to two academics writing in the latest issue of the South African Journal of Science.

They said there seemed to be little agricultural or ecological reason for implementing the schemes.

The article is based on a study of betterment schemes implemented in the Keiskammahoek area of the Ciskei in the 1960s and current schemes in the Willowvale district of the Transkei.

The authors, Mr C J de Wet and Mr P A McAllister, note that betterment schemes have been widely resisted by the residents of homeland areas since they were first implemented in the 1930s.

They were also never given sufficient land, finance, equipment and personnel to make them effective.

"In the circumstances

their total non-implementation would have caused less long-term social and economic damage than their subsequent partial implementation," argue the authors.

**Cattle culling**

They usually involved moving people from old scattered villages into new residential areas and dividing the remaining land into farming and grazing lands.

Cattle culling was also sometimes undertaken to prevent overgrazing. Plans were also made for irrigation schemes and self-help projects to be started in the new communities.

The article claims that people's experience of the scheme in Keiskammahoek was "almost totally negative".

People were bitter because they were forced to move, land holdings were diminished and long-established neighbourhood communities were broken up.

Today only 24 out of 296 households involved in the scheme have access to an irrigation and "there is a shortage of

effective extension services, equipment and marketing opportunities," say the authors.

They claim similar damaging effects of betterment are likely to occur in the Transkei area of Willowvale.

The scheme is likely to break up local neighbourhood and kinship groups which co-operate in major farming tasks like ploughing and grazing and which give support to poorer members of the group.

**New fields**

"The result (of removal under the scheme) is that generations-old bonds of neighbourhood and cooperation ... will be threatened," the article claims.

The effects of the scheme on agriculture are also likely to be negative as new fields will be smaller and further away from peoples' homes than before.

An ecological survey of the area also shows that old abandoned fields will grow plants not suitable as feed.

Instead of improving grazing the move will

"probably increase the pressure on available grazing," say the authors.

The article also notes that betterment schemes were flawed by the way they neglected to provide work and accommodation for the "surplus population" — those people in betterment areas who did not qualify to join the scheme.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the major economic effect of betterment will be to increase reliance on labour migration," says the article.

As a result the labour of able-bodied men will not be available to help improve productivity in the area.

The article concludes by arguing that attempts to improve the quality of homeland agriculture will not be successful unless accompanied by broad "political and infrastructural changes". In the meantime, it says, the governments concerned should rather spend money on improving irrigation, transport facilities and credit facilities for farming activities. — Sapa

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CSO: 3400/695



SOUTH AFRICA

## PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF LIFE IN NEW TOWNSHIP

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Wendy Fraenkel]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the posh new township of Kwamagxaki has been a welcome respite from the unrest-plagued townships, it has not proved to be "the bed of roses" residents hoped it might be.

The township, situated 20 kilometres along the Uitenhage road from Port Elizabeth, houses mainly public servants, businessmen, policemen, nurses and doctors who previously lived in New Brighton, Zwide and Kwazakele.

But its many home owners complain of isolation.

The township is not on a bus route. Many residents are without cars and often have to trek six kilometres to the nearest bus stop in Veeplaas.

This poses a problem for nurses working on early or late shifts.

"Just because Kwamagxaki is the poshest township in Port Elizabeth, everyone naturally expects us all to have cars. Only about 50% of us have them.

"Commuting to the city has become a very expensive business indeed."

Their isolation has further been intensified by the fact that they have no telephones.

They have been told they will only have them installed in mid-1986.

"In the meantime we have to drive to Swartkops or Despatch if we want to make a call," said one resident.

Electricity is another problem.

Instead of having electricity meters in their own homes, meters are housed in communal steel kiosks with no "window" access to residents.

"We can't even read our meters," said Mr Gladman Mmodana, who is due to move

into his new home in Kwamagxaki.

"They're padlocked and the only people with access to them are the electricity authorities. We don't know how much electricity we are consuming and could be ripped off for all we know."

Residents were also finding the installation of electricity exceptionally costly, with home owners having to pay up to R100 for their connections.

"The Development Board even demanded I pay R120 until I complained. This is even more than residents in PE's top white areas are having to pay," said Mr Mmodana.

"People living in the townships only pay R30," he said.

Electricity accounts have left many home owners amazed.

"I've only been here for two months and I've just received an account for nearly R300 and that's excluding my deposit."

But residents are determined that their grievances will not fall on deaf ears.

They are now in the process of establishing a ratepayers' complaints committee.

Mr Carl Coetzer, managing director of PE Tramways, said his company only supplied a "domestic service".

It was not usual to have services to high income areas where most people had their own cars.

"However, if we find there is a need for a service to Kwamagxaki and the demand is definitely there, we would consider establishing one," he said.

The public relations officer for the Post Office, Mr Renier Strydom, said telephone cables would only be installed once the unrest was over.

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY ON BLACK VIEWS ON ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by Malcom Fothergill]

[Text] MOST economically active South African blacks believe land should not be owned by individuals.

They also believe the price of all products should be fixed.

The Government, they believe, should fix minimum wages, make sure there is a job available for everyone and give financial help to anyone who is unable to find work.

These findings emerge from a study for the Human Sciences Research Council by Dr Adriaan Jacobsz of Potchefstroom University.

The study, in which 1 385 blacks living in the PWV area, the hub of the South African economy, were interviewed, was intended to gain a better understanding of the view blacks have of the economy.

Its main finding is that blacks feel their situation is marked by lack of money, limited job security and insufficient economic opportunities and that the education, housing, sport and recreational facilities they are offered is of poor quality.

They see the difference between education for whites and blacks as their most important social problem, by far outstripping political representation.

While education is listed as the most important social problem by 16,8 percent of those interviewed, political representation is listed by only 2,3 percent.

After education, the most important problems are recreation and sports facilities (14,7 percent) and housing (10,4 percent).

Recent changes in labour legislation have won approval by some blacks, but by no means all — 39,4 percent agree they have been good for blacks while 36,2 percent think they have not and 24,4 percent are undecided.

Among the reasons given by those who see no improvement are that no concrete changes have been made (30 percent) and that there is still discrimination in the workplace (16,8 percent).

A large majority of blacks — 73,7 percent — believe the Government has a responsibility to ensure there is a job available for every citizen (16,8 percent disagree and 9,5 percent are undecided).

Even more — 75 percent — believe the prices of all products should be controlled by the State (18,9 percent disagree and 6,1 percent are undecided).

Smaller majorities believe the State should fix a minimum wage (54,9 percent in favour, 35,2 percent against and 9,9 percent uncertain) and should own and provide all the country's housing (61,1 percent in favour, 26,2 percent against and 12,7 percent uncertain).

Businesses, the respondents say by a small majority, should not belong to private persons or companies (41,6 percent against 40,7 percent, with 17,7 percent undecided).

Dr Jacobsz says black people generally do not have the same access to the free market system as whites do and therefore can hardly be expected to support the idea of a free market economy.

Traditionally, blacks have a socialistic approach towards economics, he says, and most African governments have chosen a system which they call African socialism.

"Individual interests are made subservient to those of the group and the individual submits to the decisions of the group."

South African blacks, says Dr Jacobsz, will become supporters of the free market system "only if their perception of economic conditions can be changed from one of scarcity to one of opportunity".

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CSO: 3400/611

# CONSUMER BOYCOTTS DISCUSSED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DIRECTOR

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 7 Dec 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Tony Gilson, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce]

[Text]

BOYCOTTS are not an isolated phenomenon.

They are, rather, a manifestation of wider spread and deep-rooted problems that exist, not only in Port Elizabeth, but in South Africa.

The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce recognised that the boycott was extremely serious from the point of view of its effects on business in Port Elizabeth and therefore required immediate and urgent attention in an attempt to resolve it.

But the chamber also acknowledged that it was equally important to recognise that underlying the boycott and the unrest are black aspirations in economic, social and political spheres.

Addressing these aspirations through consultation with all sections of the community is the only way in which to seek lasting solutions to our problems, including consumer boycotts.

One observation on the role of business organisations and their attempts to find solutions: It is often said that businessmen only get involved when the till stops ringing.

This is not entirely true.

The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce played a mediatory and conciliatory role in helping resolve the 1981 schools boycott, and had offered its services as a mediator in the unrest situation long before the start of the consumer boycott in July, 1985.

But even if the contention is true, surely the important point is that business is prepared to get involved in seeking solutions to the problems of the community?

The commitment of business should be welcomed, and questioning the motives can serve no useful purpose whatsoever.

Before looking at the boycott itself and the lessons flowing from it, the background should be examined.

Concern at increasing levels of unrest and violence in the Eastern Cape prompted the chamber to seek to get in touch with the community-based organisations in the belief that an open, honest discussion of the area's problems could lead to a better understanding and might point towards ways in which local

organisations could act to defuse the situation.

The early attempts, towards the end of 1984, were not entirely successful, for several reasons.

- The chamber's approaches were perhaps viewed with some suspicion.

- The motives were perhaps queried.

- Also, the disappearance of Mr Hashe, Mr Godoloxi and Mr Galele — a matter still shrouded in mystery — did not help.

But the commitment to consultation and to dialogue was there.

The events of the next few months followed rapidly one after another in

what, at times, appeared to be almost helter-skelter fashion.

Many who had not heard of the old Chinese curse, "May you live in interesting times", became only too well aware of what it meant.

In the interests of brevity and lucidity, these events are set out in diary form.

March, 1985: On March 21, 19 residents of Langa Township are shot dead,

following a confrontation with units of the South African Police.

A commission of inquiry under Mr Justice Kanne-meyer is appointed to look into the matter.

The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and other chambers in the Eastern Cape react by seeking an urgent interview with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, to express concern at the causes underlying the unrest and at the tense atmosphere in the region.

**April:** The chambers, when interviewed by Mr Viljoen, express their grave concern in seeking a commission of inquiry into the underlying causes.

The chambers also make it clear they will act as intermediary, establishing grievances and making representation to the authorities.

**May and June:** Chambers in the Eastern Cape confer on the causes of the unrest and on the prospect of consumer boycotts. Community grievances are established and are conveyed to the authorities at regional and national level.

The Port Alfred Chamber, in particular, achieves significant success in promoting inter-community consultations and relations, and, in so doing, swiftly resolves the consumer boycott in the town.

**July:** The consumer boycott starts in Port Elizabeth on July 15. Contact between the chamber and the organisers of the boycott leads to agreement that meetings will be necessary and desirable in order to seek solutions.

The state of emergency is announced on July 20. Community leaders and others are detained. The prospects of formal negotiations on the consumer boy-

cott and other issues recede.

**August, September and October:** The chamber continues to make contact, albeit informally and discreetly, with community leaders not in detention. Representations are also made to the authorities on the consumer boycott and the unrest, and on the resolution of these and other problems.

On a more practical level, the chamber and Assocom give guidance to businesses on "survival techniques" in times of economic hardship.

Mr Mkhuseli Jack (spokesman for the boycott committee) and Mr Henry Fazzie (vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape) are, albeit mistakenly, released from detention on October 30, 1985.

The brief meeting between Mr Jack and myself on October 31 ends when Mr Jack is re-detained.

**November:** Seventeen community leaders are released on November 11. Steps are immediately taken to meet these leaders and a number of meetings take place.

The boycott is suspended for two weeks on November 15.

The SA Defence Force and elements of the police withdraw from Port Elizabeth townships on November 21.

**December:** A mass meeting in New Brighton on December 1 hears it announced that the boycott will be lifted until the end of April, 1986, "to enable the Government to address the demands of the people".

What lessons can we learn from the boycott?

Some of the most important include the following:

● Firstly, the boycott has been lifted and the chamber welcomes the relief

that this will grant to traders as well as the beneficial effect that the lifting is likely to have on the process of negotiation.

But the game is not over — the underlying causes in the aspirations referred to previously have yet to be successfully addressed at a national level.

● Secondly, social issues, such as housing and living conditions, and economic issues, such as employment creation, are extremely important. Even if political aspirations can be accommodated — and they must be accommodated — tens of thousands of Port Elizabethans are homeless and jobless.

● Thirdly, in seeking ways in which to accommodate blacks in the political decision-making process in South Africa, there can be no question of imposing preconceived solutions.

Whatever system of government is arrived at, it will be successful and acceptable only if all sections of the community are given the opportunity of devising it.

● Fourthly, we cannot afford to meddle with symptoms, rather than addressing the real problems.

And we cannot afford to seek only short-term solutions — we need to find lasting solutions.

● Fifthly, no group or organisation can afford to allow posturing to get in the way of finding solutions. It has been found that even apparently unreasonable demands can be accommodated, if there is a willingness to talk, and common ground can often be found even between apparently diametrically opposed groups.

● Finally, all legislation that discriminates between South Africans on the basis of the colours of their skins must go. Apartheid cannot be improved or made less

hurtful — it must be dismantled.

No discussion on the consumer boycotts would be complete without issuing certain caveats.

For example, many of the demands being made are complex and cannot be addressed by organised business without representations to central government. Time will be needed to address these issues.

Even if these matters are addressed with the greatest enthusiasm, we must be practical and realise that it may not be possible to resolve all of the issues.

It is also important to note that solving the complex problems facing Port Elizabeth and, indeed, South Africa will be easier if these are tackled in a peaceful atmosphere.

A retreat from violence should be seen as an end in itself, and not just a pre-condition to the seeking of solutions.

In turn, the seeking of solutions should not be seen as a pre-condition to an end to violence.

The PE Chamber of Commerce believes that much can be achieved — and indeed has already been achieved — through consultation and negotiation.

It is important that bridges of friendship continue to be built and discussions, such as those that are now in progress, become a feature of life rather than an exception to the rule.

The chamber sees its role in the future as that of an independent and unbiased intermediary, not attempting to usurp the authority of any other organisation and not attempting to duplicate the efforts of any other body working towards similar ideals.

In this way the chamber hopes that it will be able to continue to contribute towards the building of a new South Africa.



SOUTH AFRICA

HEALTH EXPERTS RECOUNT SUFFERING DUE TO INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Dec 85 p 21

[Text]

Influx control should be one of the first discriminatory measures to be abolished if the Government is serious about political reform. That is the opinion of health experts and migrant workers interviewed by *The Star*.

They blame influx control for the spread of infectious diseases, drug and alcohol abuse, illegitimacy and crime.

A community-health expert, who did not want to be named, said the migrant labour system in South Africa entailed prolonged family separations, which had serious physical and psychological effects on those involved.

Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan said: "The system of migrant labour can only be described as evil. Because children are denied the right to live with both their parents, they are often deprived of role models. Many of them grow up with no idea of family life. If the family is destroyed, the fabric of the society is destroyed."

Several black migrants visiting the offices of the Black Sash agreed to speak to *The Star* about their lives.

"Simon", from Transkei, whose father was also a migrant worker, said: "When my father returned home he was like a stranger to me. I avoided his efforts to get close to me

because I know he would leave me soon to go back to the city."

**'CHILDREN SCARED'**

Another worker, "Solomon", said: "The first few days at home are very difficult. The children are frightened even if I speak to them."

Migrants are bitter about their living conditions. Hostels in which the workers are accommodated are often structurally inadequate, unhygienic and chronically overcrowded — conditions which often contribute to the spread of infectious diseases.

"It is bad enough not having my wife and children with me, but I cannot choose my company and I have no privacy lying in a hostel," Simon said.

He added that the strain of leading a double life was often too much for migrants.

"I know that my family relies on me for money and I do what I can to send them some every month, but I cannot make ends meet on my labourer's wages and some months I cannot send any money home."

Alcohol abuse is rife among hostel dwellers who see liquor as a way of obliterating an unbearable and lonely existence.

Dr Silvain de Miranda, director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANDDD),

described influx control as "a social disaster".

**SUPPORT SYSTEM**

It contributed to alcohol abuse because it interfered with the support system of the family.

He said many alcohol-related problems among workers would be eased if influx control were abolished.

A health worker said: "Many hostels do not provide meals and many people spend their money on alcohol and do not eat properly. Workers' resistance to disease is decreased because of their poor diet."

Disruptions of the economic and personal foundations of family life have led to the disintegration of established marital and sexual patterns.

"When I return home for a few weeks every year I feel like a stranger in my own home. My wife and I quarrel and I leave for the city again knowing there is no peace at home," Simon said.

Among male migrants, the absence of wives means that homosexuality is common and there is increased prostitution, a high number of illegitimate births and a spread in venereal disease.

Mrs Duncan said: "If a husband wants to remain faithful to his wife it means a celibate existence."

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SOUTH AFRICA

WIDE RANGE OF POLITICAL LEADERS DEBATE ON CHANGE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 pp 11-16

[Text]

**EVERYONE** in South Africa is talking about talking. Negotiation and national convention have become the watchwords of our politics.

But so far nobody is *really* talking to the other side. There has been no substantial exchange of views and opinions between the various sides and factions that could lead to real debate and negotiation about our future.

**Enter the Weekly Mail Debate.**

We have decided to make our own contribution; to try to stimulate an exchange of views.

We drew up 15 questions, all dealing with the kind of society we would like to end up with. We put these questions to a wide range of politicians, church leaders and trade unionists, covering the full spectrum of South African politics, from the ultra-rightwing Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging to the government to the banned African National Congress.

Apart from the AWB and the ANC, we sent the questions to the National Party, United Democratic Front, Progressive Federal Party, Conservative Party, New Republic Party, Inkatha, Azanian Peoples Organisation, Federation of SA Trade Unions, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak.

Not everyone replied. But enough did so for us to present to you a significant range of views about the future of our country and to get the ball rolling.

Some of our questions dealt with major issues, such as whether we should opt for federalism or a

unitary state, whether there should be a redistribution of wealth, whether a new constitution should protect minorities.

Others dealt with secondary issues, such as what flag or national anthem we should have, and human rights issues, such as whether we can do away with detention without trial or censorship.

And then we asked the key question of the day: What should be done to stop township unrest?

In the next few pages, we present the answers we have received. We place them side by side, with as little editing as possible, in order to allow them to be compared and debated.

Our next step will be to invite the participants in this debate to respond to each others' answers.

The debate starts overleaf: ➤

## The men behind the replies

**SPECIFIC** Individuals replied on behalf of the participating organisations.

The National Party's answers were given by Chris Hencken, MP for Benoni and the party's chief information officer.

The PFP's were given by Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the party and of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

Answers for the AWB came from Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the

AWB.

UDF's answers came from Murphy Morobe, acting national publicity secretary.

For the NRP, Vause Raw, a former leader of the party, answered.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo answered for Inkatha. Dhlomo is secretary-general of Inkatha and KwaZulu Minister of Education.

Ishmael Mkhabela gave Azapo's answers. Mkhabela is the president of Azapo.

**Q**

Do you believe it is possible to find an accommodation in South Africa without having one-man, one-vote? Why?

**NAT**

No, we do not think it is possible to find an accommodation in South Africa without every person having a vote. The question is not about whether people should have a vote.

What we do think would make it difficult, if not impossible, to find a reasonable accommodation which will give everybody equality of opportunity is one-person, one-vote in the same voters' roll.

We think that different voters' rolls for different population groups, and on which every person has a vote of equal value, is what is required in this country, together with other structures which accommodate the various population groups.

**PFP**

There is no way in which a constitution can be negotiated in which any member of any population group has to accept that his or her manner of participating in the government can be inferior to any other person's, purely on the grounds of race or ethnicity.

However, accepting the principle of one-man-one-vote in this fashion, of the principle of the universal franchise, does not mean that one accepts simple majoritarianism, or the tyranny of the majority. There are a whole range of constitutional mechanisms which can be used in which the decision-making process prevents the domination of any particular group of any particular majority over the rest.

**AWB**

No. Some people would call it political instigation, and some will like the word orrersess, but whatever the reason, the black

man has his heart set on what he believes to be the panacea of the 20th century: democracy and the vote. And who can blame him?

I welcome it, in fact, as autonomy will inevitably bring responsibilities with it, and the blacks will at last realise that opportunities did not rain upon the white man like manna from heaven.

There is no way the blacks can be appeased without political power. One-person, one-vote has to come to South Africa — but *not* in a unitary, hotch potch South African State, as you obviously have in mind. To each national grouping its own territory, where it can rule itself according to its nature and its wish, without interference from and domination by others. There are two logical and realistic alternatives to this: race war, on the one hand, and the oblivion of the melting pot, on the other.

## BOESAK

I don't think it is possible any more to have a solution without one-person, one-vote because of the political consciousness and therefore the corresponding expectations of black people in South Africa.

The struggle in this for political freedom and human dignity and human rights has been a very long struggle that has gone through many phases. In some of these phases, some of the solutions being thought of now could have been accepted.

But we have come to the phase now when full political participation for every single citizen is the only acceptable solution.

One must not forget that black people's political consciousness has been shaped not by normal factors, such as a normal education or by participating in a normal democratic process. Our consciousness, and our expectations, were shaped by a long drawn-out struggle against white domination, by facing armed Security Forces in the streets, by seeing the army in the townships, by being detained and shot, by the blood in the streets.

With this background, to come to black people now and argue that some people should not be allowed to vote would, to say the least, be unacceptable.

## NRP

Yes. Historic, ethnic or cultural differences between most of our heterogeneous peoples have led to a natural self-identification with their own communities. The tragedy of SA was that this natural process was converted into rigid statutory race classification linked to discrimination based solely on colour in most fields of our national life — with inferior rights and opportunities for peoples of colour.

As soon as these disadvantages can be totally eliminated from our society, community identification will cease to be the hated hallmark of inferiority and can become the instrument of cooperation and joint responsibility between self-identified groups with equal citizenship, rights, opportunities and a common objective and loyalty.

However, fears or ambitions of either majority or minority domination of any community by another group or a combination of groups will continue to bedevil inter-group relations unless each group has its own political power-base from which it can control its own intimate community affairs.

This can be achieved by a corporate federation of groups as one element in a confederation, with independent and/or autonomous black homelands. The NRP is pioneering the way in Natal/KwaZulu.

## INKATHA

I do not believe that it is possible to find an accommodation in South Africa without having one-person, one-vote.

The reason for this is that all black political groups, in spite of their differences, agree that a viable political solution in South Africa would have to be based on the principle of one-person, one-vote. Secondly, I believe that it is constitutionally possible to address the fears of the minority groups within the principle of one-person, one-vote.

## UDF

I do not think that any solution other than one based on one-person, one-vote would be acceptable in SA. One-person, one-vote is indeed the very basis for democratic participation by all persons.

Every South African, regardless of race, sex, creed must have the right opportunity to exercise his or her right of deciding who he or she would like to see in government. This is the only way that would ensure that we move away from the petrified notion of groups or group rights as promoted by the National Party and its supporters.

## AZAPO

There can be no way in which any meaningful resolution of the political conflict can be achieved without the universal franchise. One-person, one-vote is the *sine qua non* for any meaningful political solution and must be understood to be a non-negotiable issue.

To us, the granting of the universal franchise can only take place within the meaningful context of the repossession of the land — that can only be realised in the process of struggle for national self-determination.



**Q** Would you accept a form of federalism (as in Nigeria, for example), or do you believe a unitary state is an essential part of a political solution?

## NAT

We do not think that a unitary state is an essential part of a political solution. There is a difference between a unitary state and a single state. South Africa, by and large, is for all intents and purposes a single state, but not a unitary state.

The ultimate solution would not take any existing constitutional model from anywhere else in the world as a basis. South Africa's situation is rather unique, and a model tailored specifically for the country's poly-ethnic nature may very well include elements of federalism, confederalism, consociationalism, proportionalism and even elements of the Swiss canton system. This is a matter that has to be negotiated between the various population groups.

A simple geographic federation, as in Nigeria, is hardly feasible in South Africa because the population in South Africa is in certain areas very intertwined and not as geographically distributed as in a country like Nigeria.

## PFP

A federal structure of government happens to be a unitary state as well, in the sense that the federal government in a federation takes binding decisions on all the subjects of that particular state. I therefore do not draw a distinction between a federal and a unitary state.

I do draw a distinction, however, between a Westminster-type unitary state, where you have simple majority decision-making on a first-past-the-post principle, and a federal unitary state in which you can have a multiplication of sites of decision-making.

I personally favour a federal structure of government for South Africa, but a geographic federation, not a racial federation, or a communal kind of federation.

## AWB

A unitary state is quite out of the question about this no debate will be entered into. Federalism is also unacceptable, just because it allows mutual political interference among the states or cantons or entities, or whatever you care to call them, making up the federation.

Our new South Africa will be a geographical expression only, not a country as such. It will consist of completely sovereign countries, at least in the political sense. Regarding trade, work opportunities, matters of customs and a hundred other things, co-operation across borders should and must exist to everyone's benefit.

You may think this Verwoerdian ideology, but it isn't; Verwoerd gave everyone a homeland, except to his own people. And that is the telling difference. We want an Afrikaner homeland where any assimilable individual who feels he has a part to play in the building of a nation is welcome.

## BOESAK

Much of my answer to the previous question would apply to this one too. So many ideas that in themselves are not bad ideas have been given a bad taste because they have been abused by the government or used to avoid facing realities.

That is always a problem. But for me, the idea of federalism should be tested and if it is accepted by the people in an open referendum, I would be happy.

## NRP

The first step to peaceful coexistence must be to establish the corporate federation for all the communities occupying the common area outside the defined geographic areas of the homelands which already have a form of autonomy through elected legislatures. The tricameral Parliament is a start and must be extended to include non-homeland blacks. Existing homeland autonomy cannot be taken away.

A geographic federation which merely extends majority rule from each of its elements to a central federal parliament, as tried in other countries in Africa, will not work. Power must be devolved — not delegated — to the lowest possible levels of government, where it must then be exercised to control intimate community affairs. Merely to replace white domination with black domination will solve nothing. Joint responsibility must then be exercised by consensus on common affairs at higher levels.



## INKATHA

A unitary state is an essential part of a political solution in South Africa. One of the many reasons why self-governing regions like KwaZulu reject homeland independence is that this independence seeks to do away with the unitary nature of the South African state and create numerous ethnic states out of one state.

I would accept a federation, provided its "units" or "states" were to be geographically and not racially designated. For instance, the combined region of KwaZulu-Natal, which would of necessity be multi-racial, could be one of such units or states in a South African federation.

I would not accept the Nigerian model of a federation because it is substantially based on ethnicity or tribalism. I do not believe that ethnicity and tribalism should be elevated to the status of political principles.

It must further be noted that the Nigerian model has not been a success either. Today Nigeria is ruled by a military dictatorship. Many black political groups, however, are loathe to accept a federal solution for South Africa. This is due either to a lack of understanding of the constitutional meaning of federation, or to fears that whites might use the concept of devolution of power to cling to their exclusive privileges. The latter possibility would, however, be ruled out if the new constitution would outlaw racial discrimination and provide for geographically and not racially determined federal "units" or "states".

## UDF

It is quite obvious that those presently peddling this idea are trying to find an accommodation for the Bantustans and the associated promotion of ethnicity and tribalism that go with it.

Whilst federalism is not in itself a negative concept, applied to a South Africa that has gone through centuries of repression of the black majority, that has seen the economy, the land—not just any land, but all the fertile and mineral-rich land—being the sole preserve of the white minority, the concept can only serve to entrench the perpetuation of white minority domination. It seeks to obstruct and even subvert the process of nation building which apartheid has undermined through all these years.

Thousands of our people have died for a dream of a unitary South African state where all shall have a home. This factor some people choose to ignore. Whites, who will still be part of a new South Africa, need not fear the establishment of a people's Republic of South Africa.

## AZAPO

The present-day geographical demarcations of our country have their origins in the grand design of the greedy colonisers. The African continent is wrecked by artificial boundaries that were drawn for the convenience of the colonisers/colonialists.

The acceptance of federalism as a political solution by some African countries should be seen in the context of a compromise arrangement: a marriage of convenience among the different regions/states/provinces of any given country.

A unitary state holds the essential ingredients of arriving at a political settlement that precludes the possibility of secession by any one region/state/province under a federal system.

**Q** Is there any other country which you see as a model for South Africa? Why?

## PFP

I believe as far as constitutions are concerned, we can learn a great deal from the Swiss, West German, United States and the Nigerian constitution. Equally as far as the politics of negotiation are concerned, there is a great deal that we can learn from the period in Lebanon between 1946 and 1973.

## NAT

No, we do not see any other country as a model for South Africa, although there are other countries which have constitutional models, elements of which could be applicable to South Africa.

There are very few countries in the world with a population structure as complex as ours, which has 10 fully-fledged black nations, nations in their own right, as well as a coloured, black, Asian and white population.

## AWB

All independent, sovereign, racially homogeneous countries in the world can be seen as models for South Africa. This country is the only one in the world with a dozen fiercely nationalist groups all vying for power inside a single territory. This is the most fail-proof recipe for chaos and bloodshed and at the moment the ingredients are rising most alarmingly. However, whether a model exists or not is a moot point for PW Botha's South Africa too.

I am an Afrikaner, and my first duty is towards my own people. The AWB is an Afrikaner organisation, but its membership is not exclusively so. The white inhabitants of this country can rally around only one identifiable group, namely the Afrikaners. No other white group which can call itself a nation exists in South Africa.

Therefore, the white country, or Boerestaat, I envisage will have to be built around a nucleus of Afrikaners. Our country will comprise the Transvaal (the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek or ZAR), the Orange Free State and Northern Natal, territories which are historically, traditionally and legally white man's country.

The blacks and the coloureds have similar claims in other parts of South Africa. But it is not for me to force political solutions on them. They can choose for themselves whatever they see fit. I do, however, want a country of its own for my people.

## BOESAK

Not really. I think we have enough unique features here to say to ourselves, let us look first at what we have and what we want. If the patterns here have analogies around the world, we can certainly learn from that, but I can't see an immediate parallel. I think we have to start from scratch and find something fitting for our situation here.

## NRP

No. There are many countries from which we can learn valuable lessons of what not to do, but only a few from which we can take over some ideas.

The best example is Switzerland, with its canton system and a de-politicised, rotating Head of State coming from each of its communities in turn. At the lowest level there is maximum autonomy and self-determination which does not weaken their strong national pride and unity. Other countries such as Cyprus and Lebanon had only two major racial and religious factions respectively — both implacably opposed to each other.

In South Africa there is no such simple bi-party division, but a multitude of divisions and sub-divisions between, and even within, the identifiable communities. We therefore have to create a system specifically designed for this country, and not an adaptation of other experiments which have failed.

The key is a feeling of security for all our minorities, which only consensus government — or consociation as the academics call it — can provide. It has to be an African solution to an African problem, stripped of the traditional winner-take-all system.

## INKATHA

I do not see any country as a model for South Africa. I believe that a viable constitutional solution for South Africa will not be a carbon copy of the constitution of any one country in the world. It will have to include the best from the constitutions of various countries. In some cases, South Africans will have to improvise and come up with original constitutional formulae which have not been applied anywhere else in the world.

## UDF

We must have a truly sovereign state, where the people's dignity cannot be trampled upon and democracy shall be practiced and cherished by all.

Without singling out a particular country as a model, ours being at the same time an anti-imperialist struggle and given our own unique experiences, we shall have to follow the path of all countries that have sought to establish mass democratic participation, that have restored all the freedoms that people are entitled to naturally.

These are those countries that have done away, or are still in the process of doing away progressively, with discrimination on the basis of race, colour or sex and have also, not only by decree, but by deed declared war on the exploitation of person by person.

## AZAPO

At present there is no one country that could serve as a model for South Africa. However, Zimbabwe provides an exemplary country-in-transition that could be emulated because of basic similarities between the then-Rhodesia and present-day South Africa.

Both were colonies of Britain at one time. In Rhodesia you had an intransigent white minority in power that had unilaterally declared independence from Britain, rather than see power transferred to the majority. In South Africa, you have a white minority in power that also decided to break away from the Commonwealth of Nations and declared itself a republic.

In both instances, the white minorities in power went into some form of paroxysm whenever there was talk of black majority rule.

Do you believe a new constitution should offer protection to minorities or individuals (eg, through a Bill of Rights)?

Q

## NAT

We think that any constitution should protect both minority groups as well as individual rights. But I do not think that in a multinational, multi-cultural society like South Africa a Bill of Rights is sufficient. Somewhat more structural constitutional guarantees are necessary for the protection of minorities. Bills of Rights are very easily torn up, and then minorities are left with no protection.

We do not, however, believe that the interests and rights of the individual should be placed above those of the group in any civilised society. The good of the many has to take precedence over the good of the few.

## PFP

I believe that a new constitution should offer protection for the civil liberties of individuals through a Bill of Rights and an independent judiciary. And that minorities can have additional protection for their cultural, and I stress, cultural rights, like language and religion, through representation on a Senate, for example.

But I do not believe that you can make constitutional provision for, as it were, compelled or compulsory minorities in a South African constitution. This is a fundamental flaw of the apartheid approach.

## AWB

A homogeneous nation does not need protection of minorities, as there are in it no minorities. By definition, the State is the people, and as such it does not need lengthy and wordy Bills of Rights or other such legal trappings to protect it from itself, and which, when the chips are down, are not worth the paper they are written on.

The State's authority is vested in it by the people it governs, much in the way a father has authority in a household: he doesn't need papers to prove this. Now, of course, a country cannot be run without its legal paraphernalia, but constitutions and bills of whatever kind are no substitutes for will-to-govern and will-to-be-governed.

An ungovernable populace as South Africa is fast becoming could be wrapped up in papers and words, and still it would not help. Only a homogeneous nation can be governed with the minimum of legalities, because the State and its laws reflect the common will.

## BOESAK

I think a new constitution should include a Bill of Rights, but not special protection for minorities. A Bill of Rights that protects every individual is needed because I do not trust any government wherever it comes from, and it is too easy for any government to abuse its power. But it is not acceptable to protect specific minorities.

## NRP

Without cast-iron security for both individuals and communities, no new constitution will have a snowball's chance of success or acceptance.

Any Bill of Rights which only protects the individual and not his community's rights to control own community affairs will not be accepted by any minority group.

Any such Bill which grants to an individual rights which he can then impose on another community in defiance of the corporate will of that community will be violently resisted.

The right to free association, except in economic and personal relations, must be related to acceptance by those with whom he wishes to associate. This can create confrontations and difficulties initially but will sort itself out in practice after the system settles down.

## INKATHA

Ideally the rights of individuals can be adequately protected through a Bill of Rights. But as a pragmatist I realise that minorities are genuinely concerned about their protection, albeit for different reasons and motives. Provided this is not done by the creation of separate racial political structures, I would therefore tolerate a constitution that allows for the protection of minorities, at least during the first five to 10 years of the new regime. This would help create a spirit of mutual trust in the initial phase, until people learn to think of groups in terms of "common interest" and not "skin colour".

There are many constitutional ways in which this protection could be afforded within a single political system, viz: provision for a minority veto on legislation perceived by minorities to be to their detriment, provision for some form of proportional representation, provision for a blocking or a delaying mechanism on legislation or, in the case of a federation, provision for the devolution of certain powers to the "units" or "states".

## UDF

Talk of minorities is in South Africa a concept born of apartheid and meant to deny the right of all to live as South Africans but as small enclaves with myopic cultural, political, religious, etc practices.

We must have a situation where minorities are not seen in racial terms. A new constitution must protect the rights of all citizens and not foster the notion of group/minority privilege. All will be equal before the law. Discrimination on the basis of colour, race, sex, religion shall be a punishable offence.

## AZAPO

Any new constitution that guarantees minority rights would be unpopular and a showpiece in shamocracy. We envisage an anti-racist, socialist society where basic human rights and freedoms will be guaranteed. Things such as freedom of association, worship, speech would be taken as a norm. All individuals shall be equal before the law and be accorded full rights that accrue from living in a democratic society.

**Q** Do you think a new constitution should allow for separate schools, hospitals, group areas or other amenities? On the other hand, do you believe a new constitution should specifically outlaw racial separation?

## NAT

The National Party believes that the protection of the country's many minorities also entails their right to the maximum degree of self-determination possible, as well as their right to their own community life, which naturally includes such things as their own schools, cultural organisations and welfare services.

What should not be permitted in any constitution, however, is that one group or groups dominates the others and furthers its interests at the expense of the interests of others.

The National Party, however, does also make substantial provision for freedom of association in almost every sphere of existence. Tertiary education institutions as well as private schools, which also receive state subsidies, are not rigidly segregated, for example. Nor are many social and recreational amenities.

## PFP

There should be no compulsory segregation of any kind, and whatever kind of separate institutions or facilities develop should be of a purely voluntary nature, as one finds in most countries throughout the world.

## AWB

Racial separation as such cannot be defended on moral grounds. To castigate a man because of the colour of his skin doesn't seem very fair to me, and I don't think the outside world will allow us to continue doing it, even if we wanted to.

In the new Boerestaat racial segregation, or racial integration for that matter, will not be an overriding issue since a people is by definition: "a group of persons living in a given country of locality, having a race, religion, language and traditions of their own and united by these factors in a sentiment of solidarity, with a view to preserving their traditions, maintaining their form of worship, ensuring the instructions and upbringing of their children in accordance with the spirit and traditions of their race and rendering mutual assistance to each other".

Consequently, citizenship will not be based on race or colour only. The same, of course, will apply to all other nations in the new geographical zone called South or Southern Africa, if they so wish. Even those whites who prefer racial integration can have it — outside the Boerestaat, of course.

## NRP

Insofar as schools and similar community amenities are concerned, the NRP is committed to local option. This must ensure the right to any local community to determine the character of its neighbourhood, who will be accepted as a member of the community and how its amenities will be administered.

If any community applies its local option to remain exclusive for its own group by referendum at the lowest level of authority, then similar open areas and amenities of equal quality must be established for those who wish to associate freely in an open society where this is wanted.



Defined business and industrial areas should be open to all, as should amenities established from general revenue which cannot be duplicated — such as opera houses, museums, libraries and natural features such as beaches, etc, and thus are excluded by the NRP from local option.

## BOESAK

Separate amenities should be outlawed. Anything that smacks of apartheid or has even the faintest, faintest resemblance to what we have had up to now ought to be done away with.

## INKATHA

The constitution should not provide for any separate schools, hospitals, group areas or other amenities. In other words, all social services and facilities provided by the State should be multi-racial.

However, private groups or individuals who wish to establish separate facilities like schools would have to do so with State permission but without State financial assistance. Their motives for establishing such separate facilities would have to be explained in detail to the government.

Racial discrimination would be outlawed by the constitution, but racial separation would be tolerated if it had motives other than racism. For instance, Jews, Moslems, Italians, Afrikaners and Sothos who wanted to form their exclusive socio-cultural and religious clubs would be allowed to do so — as happens in all democratic countries.

## UDF

Whilst freedom of association will be guaranteed, racial separation can never be allowed in any new constitution. Given our historical past, it is my view that such constitution must specifically outlaw racial separation.

## AZAPO

No. The new constitution should be drawn to guide and determine the ordering of life in a unitary state without any homage to separation of amenities along racial lines. It would uphold humanitarian values which, by implication, would preclude any form of racial separation.

We are loathe to legislate one way or the other — ie, forced racial segregation or racial integration, as the latter is a process that follows automatically once the doors to prejudice have been closed. This can be achieved through a process of re-education and elimination of the deleterious attitudes spawned

by the peculiarities of the background of an individual's upbringing.

**Q** Would you ban the Communist Party? Or any other political organisation?

## NAT

Yes, we think that we would outlaw any organisation that seeks to come to power by unconstitutional means, in other words, by overthrowing the State by violence and establishing any new order by means of terrorism or sedition.

## AWB

To allow a communist party to operate or even exist within the Boerestaat would defeat the whole object. The communists are by definition anti-nationalists, and anti-Christian. Therefore, yes, a communist party will be banned. Totally.

However, as regards other "political organisations", you must understand that the Boerestaat will be a true democracy, and as such it must, and will, allow political organisations to operate. With the proviso they are not covers for a communist party.

## PFP

I believe that no party which uses violence or subversion in order to promote its ideals should be allowed to operate. I have always argued that it is pointless to say you will ban "the Communist Party" if a communist party which supports violence and subversion simply re-emerges under another name. The test should be to what extent a political organisation or movement is prepared to participate in constitutional politics or not.

## NRP

Yes. Any organisation which advocates, encourages or fosters violence and revolution as instruments of political change should be banned. Where there are unsophisticated masses or unsuspecting "do-gooders" who can be manipulated or misused to promote violence or anarchy, those who seek to use them should not be allowed free rein to incite and foster subversion by using them as unwitting or unwilling tools. Homogeneous countries can afford the luxury of allowing the lunatic fringes of society to "do their thing" freely or the unthinking few to be manipulated.



Unfortunately SA has not yet reached that stage of sophistication and stability.

## BOESAK

No. I believe everyone should have the right to express their views. I think it is a question of education, of having values and of holding to those values. But I would want to live in a society where people should be free to express their views. They should not be free to discriminate against anyone, but free to hold on to their ideologies and propagate them. If we can't face that or fight it with confidence, then we lack a lot, in the church, for instance.

## INKATHA

I would not ban the Communist Party or any other political organisation provided it was involved in non-violent democratic opposition to the government of the day. In other words I am advocating a non-racial, democratic multi-party political system.

## UDF

We are not going to ban the Communist Party simply because it is the Communist Party. Freedom of Association is a right that we always have been fighting for.

## AZAPO

No. There would be no banning of any political party or organisation for what they uphold. The courts of law would be there to arbitrate on any punishable and treasonable act committed by any individual or group.

**Q** Are you in favour of censorship over the press, literature, cinema and theatre? If so, what form should this take?

## NAT

Every society establishes certain moral norms by which it lives and it is customary in most civilised countries to place restrictions on any material that is gravely offensive to those norms, particularly where they are likely to undermine the moral stability of minors. If these restraints on grossly offensive pornographic or seditious and subversive material are considered to be censorship, then certainly a degree of censorship is justified. In South Africa, I do not consider the current degree of publications control to be excessive

in any sphere. It goes without saying that the National Party is not in favour of the kind of totally restrictive censorship applied in totalitarian states.

## PFP

We are not in favour of censorship.

## AWB

A government needs checks and balances. There must be guards to guard the guards. And who better to perform this function than the media?

Only decency will be the criterion that will regulate an eventual, but note not automatic, censorship. Again I would like to add a proviso: Communist ideas, ideals and principles will not be allowed at all. Otherwise, I believe that freedom of speech and the media should be cherished.

## BOESAK

No. I don't think one should censor the press. I would like to limit the degree to which violence and destruction has been glorified and therefore I would like to see less of that in films and on public television. But whether this should be done by government decree is debatable. Basically, I believe in a free press and believe one should educate people on values, rather than censor them.

## NRP

For the same reason as above, hard pornography and revolutionary propaganda cannot be allowed to flourish unchecked. For the rest there should be no censorship of literary or artistic work which does not subvert public morality or law and order. We have outgrown the "Mother Grundy" attitudes to the human body and sexual practices which are accepted by the general public as normal and not repulsive.

## INKATHA

I am totally against the principle of censorship over the press, literature, cinema and theatre. I think the principle is an insult to the intelligence of adult South Africans who are supposed to know what is good or bad for them to read or watch on screen. I am not, however, totally against age restriction as some form of censorship, but I feel that if it is necessary, it should be imposed by parents on their own children, and not by the State.

## UDF

We stand by the right to full expression, be it through the press, literature, cinema or theatre. Production in these spheres can never be isolated from the overall national scenario. We have open minds on criticism, especially constructive criticism. In the context of a South Africa devoid of apartheid, one would expect these mediums to play a vital and constructive role towards influencing and shaping people's consciousness for their role in a new and democratic future for all.

Censorship should not be used negatively as in South Africa today, where it's been used largely to sustain an undemocratic form of government.

Whilst of the view that there should be no censorship, we are also reluctant to accept that activities through these mediums calculated to undermine the national effort towards a common South Africanism should be allowed.

## AZAPO

We would have no censorship whatsoever because we believe it is through the maximum exchange of ideas that we can begin to approximate the open society we are striving for.

**Q** What flag and national anthem do you think South Africa should have?

## NAT

We can see no reason for any new flag or national anthem.

## PFP

I have no problem with the existing flag or national anthem, provided all South Africans can commit themselves to it with equal loyalty and dedication.

## AWB

These are highly emotional matters, and the citizens of the Boerestaat will have to decide, ultimately, what they want. Maybe polls could show us this.

For my part, however, the present South African flag, with its Union Jack to which very few swear allegiance either here or in its home country, is an abomination. The flag the AWB prefers is the "Vierkleur" of the ZAR, symbol of freedom and of a morally unvanquished people.

The Voice of South Africa, suitably altered to reflect the new spirit and idiom, would probably do as an anthem. An altogether new anthem could be created, and competitions could be organised with this in view. But again, it will be for the people to decide what they prefer.

## BOESAK

I don't worry too much about flags. I am not one for such symbols of nationalism, as long as it is not the present flag. But I am clear that the national anthem should be "Nkosi".

## NRP

I accept and respect the flag and anthem under and for which I have served my country in war. Changing this will not by itself change attitudes or create loyalty towards SA.

If other changes in politics should develop new attitudes which see our present symbols as a stumbling block to unity or patriotism, we would obviously have to evaluate the genuineness of their demands.

I would certainly not, however, support demands for change from elements committed to destroying the values which those symbols have grown to represent. I would only support a change if it ensured a broader loyalty and patriotism.

## INKATHA

South Africa is an African country. Therefore its flag should reflect shades of traditional African colours of black, green and gold. The National Anthem should be Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica, also translated into English and Afrikaans.

## UDF

We cannot at this point choose the flag for a new South Africa. We can nevertheless say that these are issues that would be resolved by all South Africans through properly constituted democratic structures that shall not allow the imposition of the minority's will on the majority. I base this on the understanding that it is not always that the national liberation movement's flag becomes a national flag.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica is presently the people's anthem. Whether it will remain so after liberation will be for an assembly of the people to decide.

## AZAPO

A flag that would reflect the national character of the country and an anthem that will espouse the ideals and aspirations of all the people of the country that have been nurtured in the process of struggle, would be ideal for this country.

**Q** What steps would you immediately take to end township unrest?

## NAT

There is no easy way to end township unrest immediately because it has various components. Firstly, there are legitimate grievances and adverse social conditions aggravated by the present economic depression which in any society aggravate the situation. These kinds of influences, where people believe they are unjustifiably disadvantaged, need to be addressed with concerted social and political developmental action.

There is, however, another component to township unrest. That is the revolutionary element that does not wish to take part in a democratic dispensation or in negotiations to bring about such a dispensation and that element can only be rooted out by stringent measures.

## PFP

The first step we would take would be to talk to the generals in the police and the defence force and to explain to them very clearly and unambiguously what kind of reforms I have in mind.

And part of those reforms must be the complete abolition of apartheid, the restoration of freedom of association, the right to allow people to organise peacefully and to choose their leaders and the removal of all forms of statutory and racial discrimination.

Once these generals have understood what it is all about, they can then approach their task of maintaining stability with a view to achieving these goals far more consistently, rather than allow a situation to develop where stability and its maintenance becomes a goal in itself.

Then I would — still behind the scenes — negotiate and talk to such community leaders and political leaders that are available and explain to them what the goals of reform are.

After this has been done and I have established a certain degree of co-operation from them, I would immediately, publicly state that the State of Emergency is going to be lifted, that political detainees and prisoners are going to be released and that they are going to be allowed to organise peacefully for the purposes of participating in the process of negotiation and in the process of dismantling apartheid.

## AWB

I would invite blacks and coloureds to choose whomever they feel are their natural leaders, not those imposed on them by this government, and explain the impossibility of our present stalemate situation to them.

Of course they will at first scream for absolute power in a unitary South Africa, and fall back on their numbers for an argument, but they will come to their senses eventually. They can't wish us or our strength away, you know.

The rioting blacks feel they are on to something, that power is almost within their grasp. If only they continue being ungovernable long enough, the government and the security forces will capitulate and topple, and they can take over. I am afraid that this is the pattern of things to come in a unitary South Africa. But they are not an unopposable force, and if they find an immovable object in their way, they will sit down and talk.

Once a just, oppression- and discrimination-free Boerestaat is established, the rioting will end, and we can all spend our precious energy towards a better future for all, whites as well as blacks.

## AZAPO

Immediate steps to be taken would be to address oneself to the causes of the unrest rather than go about with a ham-handed and high-handed militarist approach that says people only express their genuinely-felt grievances because agitators tell them to do so.

## BOESAK

Firstly, I would lift the State of Emergency.

Secondly, I would get the army out of the townships as well as those police that are there to provoke and fight against the people rather than protect them.

Then I would release all those detained under the Emergency and release Mandela and all other political prisoners. I would also drop all charges against those on trial for treason.

Then I would announce a programme for the dismantling of apartheid as quickly as possible, starting with specific laws like the Population Registration Act.

Only if we do these things can we begin to talk about creating a new society. People must know not only that the State of Emergency is lifted but that the causes of the conflict are being dealt with.

## NRP

- Law and order must be restored by our Security Forces. No government can allow mob rule or anarchy.

- Military forces should not perform "police" duties but be confined to "back-up" operations.

- At the earliest possible time, the army should step up its programme of civil action by building sports facilities, clearing up the mess of roadblocks etc., establishing water points or lighting and other services where possible, and generally demonstrating its commitment to improving the quality of life once the threat is ended.

- Township "Law and Order Units" should be formed, equipped, uniformed and trained to protect local residents and prevent violence. Proper discipline and leadership is an essential.

- Elected local government should be restored and protected as a priority.

- Housing and amenities should be built and upgraded as a matter of priority.

- Job opportunities should be created.

## INKATHA

The difficulty with this question is that it assumes that all South Africans are keen to see the end to township unrest.

Unfortunately this is not so. There are black groups and individuals in South Africa who see the present township unrest as a positive manifestation of their strategy to destabilise the country and make it "ungovernable". Such groups and individuals would obviously refuse to co-operate in any efforts to end township unrest without any trade-off from the government. I would therefore suggest the following to end township unrest:

- a) The government should call together all influential leaders in the riot-torn areas. No distinction should be drawn between elected and non-elected or self-appointed leaders.

- b) These leaders should agree to the drawing up of a Statement of Intent binding themselves to co-operate in ending the unrest and working for non-violent political change. These leaders should also not be scared to speak out against violence wherever it occurs. Cheap popularity and political hypocrisy do not pay in the end.

- c) The press should also be even-handed in its approach and condemn black-on-black violence in the townships, in the same strong terms as it condemns police brutality in these areas.

- d) The government should then end the State of Emergency, withdraw the Security Forces from the townships and announce in the form of a Statement of Intent its willingness to enter into negotiations with representatives of all groups, including those that are banned, detained, imprisoned or exiled.

## UDF

Ending the unrest in the townships requires a very simple formula. The present government knows it. The only thing is that they are still steeped in efforts to try and rationalise apartheid, rather than take the one bold step of simply abolishing it. Maybe one is asking too much from them.

Our view is that they cannot do it on their own. People have put various demands to the government; that these demands are genuine cannot be disputed.

Therefore, the first step to ending the unrest would be for the government to acknowledge that there are recognised leaders other than those already rejected by the people. Those in detention must be released.

The army must be removed from our townships.

The right of our people to free speech and organisation must be recognised. All people's organisations must be unbanned and allowed to act legally as vehicles for people's political expression.

In short, apartheid and all related repressive measures must be dismantled. This is not an unreasonable demand. The whole world says so.

**Q** Would you maintain detention without trial for certain offences?

## NAT

Nobody likes detaining people without bringing them to trial as soon as possible.

However, in situations in which innocent



people are likely to lose their lives as a result of acts of terrorism, political assassination and similar excesses, the State has to make a very difficult choice. Should it run the risk of allowing any number of innocent human beings to lose their lives because it is not able to present the courts with a cut-and-dried case against a suspected terrorist or subversive before he commits the deed? Or should the State take preventive action while continuing its investigation and run the risk of detaining a single innocent individual for a limited period?

On the basis that the good of the many must take precedence over the good of the few, preventive detention is a justifiable, necessary evil in times of unrest.

## PFP

No.

## AWB

This government, with its infinite number of rules, regulations, laws and non-laws, still feels they are inadequate. So, in its powerless rage at seeing perfectly valid points of view with which it does not agree being flaunted publicly, and not having a law exactly fitting its case, it detains without trial. Of course, it thereby creates martyrs and more resentment. But such things are bound to happen in the society we live in; the different poles are too strongly mutually repulsant, the views too different ever to hope for a reconciliation.

Detentions, with or without trials, are a natural consequence of the present system. Detention without trial in the the Boerestaat will not be necessary, firstly because only few laws will suffice to establish and regulate the social contract, and secondly because in it you will have like-minded people with a common will who will not need to commit treasonable acts.

## BOESAK

No. I would hope that our constitution would honour the old truth that a person is innocent until found guilty in court. I would hope that our constitution would give full honour to the due process of law. I have always felt that, even before my own detention, but now I have had time to think about it carefully and feel even more strongly about it. Detention without trial is one of the first things that should go.

## NRP

Not as presently practised. I accept there are certain circumstances when revolutionary or subversive operations against SA require abnormal counter-measures. The maximum departure from the normal rule of law and court procedure which should be permitted should be the following exception of the rule:

- Where open court hearings would expose the identity of undercover witnesses or endanger the lives of their families, a special judicial procedure to avoid this should be permissible.

- Where detention is necessary to prevent violence and disorder, it should not exceed a maximum of one month without judicial review.

- Where the security of the State is threatened, a Judicial Tribunal must be established which may depart from normal court procedures, provided the accused is given a full opportunity to refute charges and an independent judge can evaluate the need for such exception from the rules.

There is the question that our normal judicial system has been abused to create a political platform for propaganda that aids the revolutionary objectives and helps that objective by obtaining maximum publicity for the alleged "cause".

## INKATHA

I would not tolerate detention without trial for any offence.

## UDF

Offences would be dealt with in properly-constituted courts of law. Detention without trial will not be allowed. The law must have the necessary safeguards to ensure that no one is detained through the subjective order of any government officials.

## AZAPO

The maximum period under which any person may be held pending the investigation of an alleged offence would be 48 hours.



## THOSE WHO TOOK PART

EIGHT organisations and individuals have participated in the Weekly Mail Debate.

They are:

**The National Party (NP)**, which, as the vehicle of apartheid, has held power in South Africa since 1948.

**The Progressive Federal Party (PFP)**, the official Opposition in the white house of parliament. For many years a lone liberal voice in parliament, it now has 27 seats. It is a prime mover in the National Convention Movement.

**The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)**, a militantly ultra-rightwing organisation which advocates the formation of a separate white Boerestaat and uses a modified swastika for its emblem.

**The United Democratic Front (UDF)**, a non-racial umbrella body with about 600 affiliate organisations around the country. It was formed in 1983 to oppose the new constitution and the black local authorities; many of its leaders are currently on trial or in detention.

**The New Republic Party (NRP)**, a white parliamentary party made up mainly of remnants of the old United Party. It holds eight seats in parliament.

**Inkatha**, a 10-year old organisation, based in KwaZulu and claiming the support of one million people. Under the strong leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, it is the ruling party in KwaZulu, has accepted self-government, but refused independence. It is linked to the PFP in the Convention Movement.

**Dr Allan Boesak**, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a long-standing anti-apartheid campaigner from his Western Cape pulpit. His detention was a key factor in sparking the recent Western Cape unrest.

**The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo)**, the premier black consciousness organisation which picked up the mantle after the banning of organisations in 1977. It is a member of the National Forum, an umbrella body of black organisations, and a signatory to the Azanian People's Manifesto, a socialist document.

Other organisations and individuals that were invited to participate, but did not do so, were the African National Congress, the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the Conservative Party and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UCT PRINCIPAL COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS ASSAILING COLORED COMMUNITY

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Stuart Saunders, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Cape Town]

[Text]

**SOME WEEKS** ago a usually well-informed, prominent South African asked me at a meeting in Pretoria what the "trouble" was with the coloured people in the Western Cape.

He was at pains to point out they had "political rights" and he was puzzled.

I said the "coloured people" wanted the rights that had been taken away from them without their consultation and without their approval.

To my astonishment, he inquired what those might be and I said that, in my view, the tricameral system did not come anywhere near restoring the rights they had had when they were on the common voters' roll.

My point is that the root cause of the unrest in the "coloured community" — including that in the schools — is the present constitution, which entrenches racialism.

"Coloured" youth are criticising their parents for accepting, without more vigorous protest, the forced removals under the Group Areas Act and the other discriminatory measures meted out down the years, and are refusing to accept the status quo.

Schools and the education system have become their target.

First, because they are seen, as a system, to be inferior and the result of discrimination. State expenditure per child is well known to be grossly unequal.

Second, schools and education have become a focus in the "coloured community" precisely because education is the one immediate social area over which their "own affairs" House of Representatives ostensibly has political control, ostensibly because all it is able to do is administer an education budget.

And that budget is for a system of racially-separate education determined, in effect, by a white House.

And the exercise of this political control, within these constraints, by a Minister's Council of a system that failed to attract anything like a decent percentage poll in elections, has further politicised education.

Third, the way in which the crisis has been handled — ministerial threats and ultimatums, and police and military action — has fuelled the fire.

Year-end examinations, not unnaturally, became the rallying point for pupils and their parents, and for teachers.

Examinations are part of an education process and do not stand alone. Any educational system takes account of the progress of the student or scholar over the whole year.

Schooling in many coloured areas had broken down entirely in the second half of 1983; in some black schools it has been longer than this.

Normal school programmes have not operated for up to six months, not for small numbers,

but for thousands at school in the Western Cape.

To force students or scholars to write examinations (under police guard!) for which their schooling has not prepared them and which they are unwilling to write, is an educational farce.

To suspend teachers who do not believe it is proper to set examinations under abnormal conditions for ill-prepared students is unacceptable.

The excessive actions of the security forces in this context, particularly, are polarising the "coloured" community and hardening attitudes.

Who can justify arresting a whole school? It is not possible to imprison a generation.

Whatever the rights and wrongs regarding what has happened in the schools of the Western Cape in the latter part of this year — and the violence on either side must be thoroughly condemned — a statesmenlike and sensible approach that will restore peace and order is essential.

First of all, a new timetable for Senior Certificate and other examinations needs to be worked out in consultation with representative parent, pupil and teacher

organisations, allowing adequate time for pupils and their teachers to prepare.

But the responsible Minister in the House of Representatives shows no sign of considering this. His approach and that of his department is confrontational.

It is counter-productive and carries many dangers for us all, not least of which is the frustration and anger that will be engendered in those the department seems likely to force to repeat a school year in 1986, the feelings of their parents and the effects on the school system as a whole.

This situation will be compounded by the absence of teachers who have been dismissed or suspended.

The attitude of Ministers Hendrickse and Ebrahim to the question of readmission to school in 1986 is a further cause of serious concern.

Readmission alone is not the solution. Students are to be allowed to write supplementaries "in exceptional circumstances" if they have not written before. But nobody has defined these circumstances.

Mr Hendrickse declined to do so in the television debate with Professor Richard van der Ross.

If he wishes to distinguish between those who

"would" not write from those who "could" not write, how does he propose to set about it?

Those who have written must get credit for what they have done, but if they do badly, or fail, they, too, should be allowed to write supplementaries, given this disruption of the communities from which they come. They, too, could have been improperly prepared.

Any solution to the problem requires listening to what the teachers, parents and scholars have to say, and discussions on the issues with them, so that members of the Education Department have a better appreciation of the problems perceived in the schools and of how to solve them.

It is a serious source of concern to me that the State President and the Cabinet appear to sit with their arms folded in this situation, claiming the matter falls outside their jurisdiction and within the powers of the Ministers' Council.

True, the constitution does define education, at most levels, as an own affair.

But that is crazy — as ridiculous as defining water as an own affair, as the dragon's teeth of this crisis in education are generating problems for all South Africans.

SOUTH AFRICA

NPP OFFICIAL CRITICIZES TRICAMERAL SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Dec 85 p 12

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] The tricameral system was fast showing itself to be no more effective than the old South African Indian Council and election promises were starting to sound hollow, a National People's Party official said yesterday.

Mr Kassim Isman, a member of the NPP's local executive in Germiston, said in an interview more and more people were becoming disenchanted with the tricameral system.

"If the elections were held again tomorrow I believe the percentage poll would be less than half of what we got last time. The people are starting to believe they were misled," Mr Isman said.

"I think too many people went into the system to look after themselves only. Not enough is being done for the people and promises won't help any more — we need action.

"I am not a radical person. I am not about to go off and join the United Democratic Front, but I can say many people who voted last August have done just that already," he added.

"I will stay in the party because we have worked hard to make the system work, and I will continue to try and make it work, but something must be done soon to make something real of all the promises," Mr Isman said.

### Not listening

He said that especially at local level the tricameral system of consensus politics was not working.

"The ministers and MPs are all hiding behind the fact that they have only had one year, but they are not working, they are not delivering the goods.

"The tricameral system is giving us the same problems as the old South African Indian Council (SAIC); they are just not listening to us," he added.

"We who serve on the advisory committees are finding the power still firmly in the hands of white city councillors and white Government departments.

"For example, take the new township at Palmridge being built for the Indians of Germiston. There is no school, no shopping facilities, there are no medical facilities — they have just started putting up a clinic but at night there is no-one, the place has nothing," Mr Isman said.

"In addition, the rentals are much higher than we are paying now. We did not expect to pay only R10, as we do now, but what happened to all the promises at election time that rents would be pegged at 25 percent of income?

"There are families there now who pay almost all their wages in rent, excluding lights and water.

"We have asked the ministers and MPs to look at rents, at medical facilities and sporting facilities with a view to helping the people, but nothing happens.

"Those of us acting as an advisory committee on the allocation of houses in the new township, suddenly found the Germiston City Council had formed its own housing committee," he said.

"Where is the consensus in that? We are back to whites telling us what to do.

### Back to baasskap

"If this is going to be the attitude, whether in the first year of the tricameral system or after five years, the system is never going to work. We are right back to baasskap.

"We are dismayed. What happened to all the promises we heard at the time of the elections? Now many people are very unhappy," Mr Isman said.

"We worked hard during the elections last year to convince people to give the system a chance. We convinced many people to vote on the strength of the new deal we had been promised. It has all come to nothing — nothing but empty promises."

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SOUTH AFRICA

## PROFILE OF COSATU PRESIDENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 6

[Text]

CLOSE confidantes of "super unionist" Elijah Barayi — president of the new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — see him as one of the most powerful men in South Africa right now.

But the man himself said yesterday in an interview that he was a "mere cog" in a very big wheel. "Perhaps an important cog," he said with a wry smile.

Barayi, 53-year-old personnel assistant at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine at Carletonville in the Transvaal (who now heads Cosatu with more than 450 000 paid-up members in 34 affiliated unions), said he regarded himself as a moderate, had no particular communistic leanings, but was committed to attaining one-man-one-vote in a unitary SA.

### 'Peanuts'

The existing tricameral Parliament must go because it was initiated by "a minority white government with the help of two minority groups, coloureds and Indians," he said.

As a black leader he would be willing to talk to State President P W Botha on the country's future only when Botha made a public commitment to dismantle apartheid, he said.

A Xhosa by birth, Barayi said he had no particular desire to talk to KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, because of chief's stat-

ed willingness to settle for a federal system for SA.

With 25 years experience on the mines, Barayi said he felt deeply for mineworkers who were receiving "peanuts" in return for the gold they were digging out — which made mining companies and the country wealthy.

"That is why I strongly believe that when blacks rule the country the mines will be immediately nationalized," he said.

### Pressure

Asked how his employers would react to his publicly-stated aim, he replied: "This is the will of the people... black people."

He supported international pressure on the SA government — including disinvestment — as an effective way to bring changes.

"If the government remains intransigent, then this pressure will have to be increased," he said, adding that Cosatu was actively involving itself in politics, in addition to looking after mundane worker interests.

Barayi lives with his wife, Nontobeko, and their five children at Blyvooruitzicht's Ekuphakameni Village.

— Sapa.

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13 January 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

**MOST WHITES THINK UNEMPLOYMENT THREATENING**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Dec 85 p 12

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

A recent Gallup poll shows that two out of every three urban whites believe unemployment is a more serious threat to society than inflation.

The poll was done by the Mar-kinor Research Group among 1 000 white adults living in metropolitan areas.

They were asked: "When governments bring down the inflation rate, very often the unemployment rate goes up. Do you think the South African Government should concentrate on reducing inflation or reducing unemployment?"

**URGENT**

A total of 60 percent of those polled said unemployment was the more urgent priority.

The poll showed the view was widely held and was only minimally affected by the age, sex and income of those questioned.

Afrikaners were slightly more concerned about unemployment, with 71 percent thinking it more serious than inflation while 67 percent of English speakers thought the same.

Capetonians were more concerned about unemployment than Durban and PWV residents. Some 72 percent of those in Cape Town were worried about unemployment contrasting with 68 percent in Durban and the PWV region.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DEMAND FOR WHITE TEACHERS WANES

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text]

THE demand for white teachers is falling, so the emphasis would be on quality in the future, the rector of the Port Elizabeth Technikon, Professor D P Veldsman, said today.

He was addressing students at a diploma ceremony at the Port Elizabeth Teachers' College.

"Only the best students will be allowed to become professional teachers and only the quality teachers will be able to excel," he said.

Quoting the Deputy Director of Education in the Cape Province, he said that by the year 2000 the demand for trained white teachers would fall by 43% — from the current 8 300 to 4 700.

He also said the envisaged National Committee of Heads of Teachers Colleges would give teachers' colleges a national platform from which to approach the authorities.

Universities and technikons already had bodies which enabled them to do this, he said.

There was also a need for greater co-operation between universities, technikons and teachers' colleges.

This would mean less duplication, ensuring that training staff, buildings, libraries and equipment were properly used.

"Prevailing economic conditions dictate that duplication should be avoided and eliminated," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PLATTELAND HOUSES FILLING UP AGAIN

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 7 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by Wendy Fraenkel]

[Text]

LIFE is fast returning to the platteland.

More than half of the houses which stood empty in 1982 are now occupied.

And, according to Dr George Craven, chairman of ROEP (Red Ons Een-same Platteland), occupancies could increase dramatically in the next few months.

But the farms and schools are still a problem.

After a recent campaign which publicised the really cheap houses on sale in the small towns (some going for as little as R50) people were falling over each other to buy.

"My phone hasn't stopped ringing," said Dr Craven from the ROEP offices in Steytlerville.

"I've had 2 000 phone calls from prospective buyers in the past six weeks alone. Some people have even taken the trouble to travel out here to examine our files."

Would-be purchasers had been referred to the respective platteland town clerks

and owners of some of the properties.

"It's impossible to say how many people have bought the cheap houses. Our feedback is limited, but I am convinced that many of the empty homes have been snapped up."

The majority of calls came from elderly people looking for somewhere cheap and pleasant to retire, but a good many artists and writers, looking for some "creative peace", also contacted the ROEP offices.

Although the platteland towns are filling, their schools are not.

Many rural schools have been forced to close down and others have lost their high school status.

"Although many retired people are settling in our dorpias, they aren't bringing the schoolchildren we so desperately need," said Dr Craven.

A recent survey conducted by ROEP showed that many schools were in dire straits.

One school in the North-

ern Cape which had 200 pupils in 1974, now has only 30.

"Since we launched an all-out campaign to fill the schools we've had an overwhelming response from parents living in cities who are eager to send their children to school in the country," Dr Craven said.

"Many calls have come from working parents unable to give their children the necessary supervision."

Dr Craven said that although the choice of subject at platteland schools was limited, they could offer something schools in the city could not.

"One platteland school even has a guardian for every pupil from the city. They look after the needs of the child and invite them to their farms at the weekend."

"Some platteland communities have even gone as far as putting up bursaries for less privileged youngsters from the city."

ROEP is also putting its energies into repopulating platteland farms.

"Because farms have not been profitable, farmers have been unable to subdivide their farms into smaller and more economical units for their children."

"The result is that their sons have bought farms elsewhere or simply thrown in the towel on farming and headed for the cities."

"Things are so bad that we only have a total of 60 000 farmers countrywide — half what we had after the Second World War."

Dr Craven was now advocating that farmers plant *oumansoutbos* — a highly nutritious animal fodder — to raise the profitability of their farms.

A further suggestion was that they begin producing alcohol from prickly pears which grows in abundance in the Karoo.

Although the repopulation of the platteland has been an "uphill struggle", Dr Craven is determined that ultimately it will have the population it so desperately needs.

SOUTH AFRICA

IDEA OF MULTIRACIAL TWIN CITY TO CAPE TOWN TAKES SHAPE

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

**BLUE DOWNS, a proposed housing development near Kuils River, could be planned as a multiracial town and twin city for Cape Town instead of being just another "coloured township".**

This possibility was the greatest challenge facing planners of the vast project, according to Professor Wolfgang Thomas, professor of economics at the University of the Western Cape.

He presented a paper on the project at a workshop on the Western Cape organised by the Centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town this week.

**Govt withdrew support**

The initiative for developing Blue Downs was taken by the Cape Town City Council in 1983/84.

But early this year, when the council had prepared plans for low-cost shell housing and after an overseas loan had been obtained, the Government withdrew its financial support and transferred responsibility for planning and developing the area to the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

Professor Thomas said there had been unbalanced development in greater Cape Town and that little attention had been given to the future of the city centre as the only "major urban focus" of two mil-

lion to three million people in the long term.

"If we accept current plans for the massive expansion of black settlements in the Mitchell's Plain-Blue Downs-Eerste River-Khayelitsha-Macassar direction, adding about 600 000 people to these areas in the next 15-20 years, it is absolutely essential that Cape Town's south-eastern extension develops a new employment focus as well as a major administration and commercial/services magnet," Professor Thomas said.

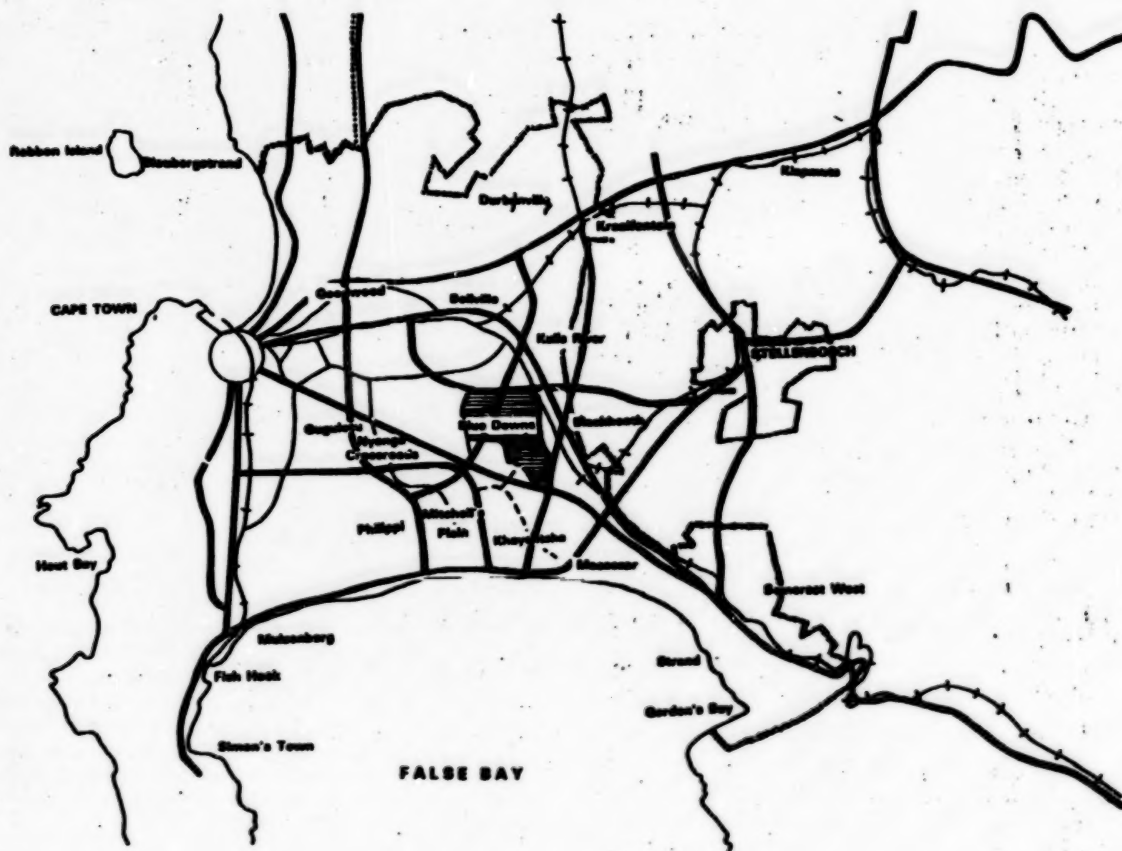
**Open business districts**

"And, most important of all with respect to future political developments and local self-government, such a new urban magnet should be developed on a non-racial or 'open' basis right from the beginning."

Professor Thomas said legislation had been finalised to open existing central business districts to all races and that "grey" residential areas had also been tentatively accepted.

He said a large white presence in Blue Downs would be unlikely and that opening the development for all races would not create racial or political conflict among likely residents.

"Unless some imagination feeds the planning of this area and its long-run potential is seen within the broader context of the south-eastern fringe of Cape Town — or a proper twin city — we may just witness another Mitchell's Plain, combined with an even more congested N2-axis westward in the mornings and south-eastwards in the afternoon."



**A map showing the idea of a multiracial twin city to Cape Town in the Western Cape.**

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SOUTH AFRICA

# DRAMATIC INCREASE IN READERSHIP

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text]

THE daily Monday to Friday edition of the Cape Times now has more readers than the Argus — and that's official.

The latest All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) just released shows a dramatic shift in traditional readership patterns.

The survey, which is recognized in the advertising industry as being the definitive survey on reading, radio listening, and TV viewing patterns, lists the new readership figures as follows:

● The total number of readers of the Cape Times is 382 000 com-

pared with the Argus total of 378 000.

● Male readers of the Cape Times total 215 000, with 167 000 female readers. Male readers of the Argus total 203 000, with 174 000 female readers.

The main turnaround has taken place among white readers where the Cape Times is now 9 000 ahead of the Argus and black readers where the Cape Times is now 22 000 ahead of the Argus.

Comparisons with last year are not possible due to changes in the methods used to establish readership.

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